

Money war declared between US and Iran

The United States yesterday took its most serious step against Iran when President Carter ordered the freezing of \$5,000m in Iranian Government assets held in American banks. The "money war" was provoked by Iran's announced intention to withdraw its funds from the United States.

Mr Carter freezes Tehran's assets

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Nov 14

President Carter has ordered that all assets here of the Iranian Government and other official Iranian bodies be frozen. This involves about \$5,000m (£2,500m) on deposit in American banks and their overseas branches. The money belongs to Iran's Government and Central Bank and such bodies as Iran Air. The move does not affect private depositors.

The freeze was imposed in reply to an Iranian decision early today to withdraw funds from the United States.

Mr William Miller, the Secretary of the Treasury, said this morning that the freeze was not directed against Iran, nor was it retaliation against the seizure of the staff of the American Embassy in Tehran. It was to protect American interests whose property in Iran has been nationalised, or may now be nationalised, and whose claims for compensation have not been met.

Mr Ronald Reagan, who just declared his candidacy for the Presidency, said this morning that he supported the President and other candidates and leaders will follow his example.

The Administration told Congressional leaders of its decision in advance, and also informed other governments.

The step had clearly been planned. An attempt by the Iranians to withdraw their funds had been anticipated.

Mr Carter issued an order this morning, under the authority of a 1977 law, stating:

J. Jimmy Carter, President of the United States, find that the situation in Iran constitutes an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States and hereby declare a national emergency to deal with that threat.

"I hereby order blocked all property and interests in property of the Government of Iran, its instrumentalities and controlled entities, and the Central Bank of Iran, which are or become subject to the jurisdiction of the United States or which are in, or come within, the possession or control of persons subject to the jurisdiction of the United States."

The seizure of Iranian assets here is the third and most serious step the United States has taken against Iran since the Embassy was seized on November 4. First shipment of spare

parts for military equipment was suspended. Then, on Monday, the President announced that the importing of oil from Iran was to end—both crude oil and refined products, although American officials admit that stopping admission of refined oil, much of which is processed in the Caribbean, will be difficult.

At the same time, steps are being taken to deport some of the Iranian students who have been demonstrating here in support of the Ayatollah Khomeini. One of the Americans' few remaining cards would be to suspend food exports. That would have a very quick and serious effect on Iran, which imports a third of its food, mainly from the United States.

Rage against the Iranians continues to rise here. The White House and the offices of all members of Congress have been flooded with messages from people demanding that strong action be taken to release the hostages.

Stopping oil imports and freezing Iranian assets has given Mr Carter a breathing space, but if the hostages are still being held at the end of the week, pressure on the President for more drastic action will rise again.

The American moves were both taken to avoid Iranian action. To that extent Mr Carter is still reacting to events, rather than leading them.

Iran continues to demand the extradition of Shah, who is being treated for cancer in New York. There are conflicting reports on his state of health, but the Government here hopes he will be well enough soon to return to Mexico. The Mexican Government has taken the decision of closing its embassy in Tehran.

The House of Representatives has made its feelings known by inserting an amendment into an oil Bill banning all aid to Iran. The vote was unanimous and may have eased frustrations, even though the United States gives no aid at all to Iran.

Bills have been submitted in the House by various members which would give the President authority to deport any Iranian he wanted to. Such a move would be highly popular, although its legality would certainly be questioned.

Relations near breaking point and UN rebuff, page 11
Leading article, page 17
The reason why, page 25

Relations near breaking point and UN rebuff, page 11
Leading article, page 17
The reason why, page 25

Earthquake kills 242 in east Iranian villages

Tehran, Nov 14.—At least 242 people were killed today when an earthquake struck eastern Iran and destroyed at least one village, the official Pars News agency reported.

Rescue teams were sifting through the rubble of several villages, about 200 miles south of Mashhad, it said.

The tremor wrecked villages in the province of Khorasan, where an earthquake in September last year razed the town of Tabas and killed 15,000 people.

Par. said the death toll so far

Richter Scale.—Reuters

Poor response on sale of assets may strengthen industry request for state aid

Car component makers 'not interested' in buying BL plants

By Clifford Webb

The lack of interest will however strengthen Sir Michael's hand in negotiations with the Government. He can now indicate with some conviction that the survival plan accepted by his workforce—25,000 fewer jobs and 13 whole or part plant closures—is as far as he can go without giving away valuable assets.

A senior executive of one of the firms approached by BL told me last night: "We are not interested because quite seriously we want to lessen our dependence on BL not increase it by purchasing component plants which are tied into and foot to the future of BL."

The firm, a United Kingdom concern, of course sold in this country has fallen disastrously in recent years and is now only some 30 per cent of the whole."

It makes great play of the fact that Sir Michael is already proposing to reduce component

manufacturing by closing most

of the Castle Bromwich body plant, the Number Two foundry at Tipton, Staffordshire, large parts of the west Yorkshire Foundries and has abandoned the planned construction of a new aluminium foundry.

It asks: "Is moving our of the foundry business our first step in moving out of the power unit business?" There has been speculation in the commercial

vehicle industry that the success of specialist producers of diesel engines such as Cummins, Gardner and Rolls-Royce makes it virtually impossible for BL to produce competitively priced engines. It is even suggested that Leyland will never again develop its own entirely new diesel engine family.

But the same does not apply to manufacturing car engines. There are no specialist engine

producers.

BL will have to buy

from a competitor such as it is proposing to do with Honda or enter into joint manufacturing arrangements which are extremely tricky to balance between partners' requirements.

Outright purchase of car engines in anything like substantial volume reduces the purchaser's potential profit margin appreciably.

A BL spokesman said last night: "We cannot comment on whether or not we have had meetings or discussions with component manufacturers because we never discuss confidential business. But we can assure you that there are no discussions with component manufacturers regarding sales of assets and businesses."

Part of the "Portrait of Miss Gwakin as Simplicity" attributed to Reynolds in 1905.

Reynolds for the price of a frame?

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

It is not often that you buy a famous portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds for the price of the frame, but that may have happened to Mr Nicholas Byrne at Christie's South Kensington recently. He bought a fine carved eighteenth-century frame for £300 with what was thought to be a copy of a Reynolds in it.

It turns out to be "Portrait of Miss Gwakin as Simplicity", which Christie's sold as a genuine work by Reynolds as long ago as 1905 when it fetched 2,000 guineas. If yesterday Reynolds' experts are persuaded that it is genuine, the value of the painting might be anything up to £100,000 today.

Christie's experts are grindering their teeth at having missed it. Copies of Reynolds' portraits are always turning up but in this case the picture's dirty old stretcher bears a Christie's stencil number from 1905; at the time of the South Kensington auction it was largely obscured by paper and the experts simply missed it.

The 1905 stencil number provides the key to what is known of the painting's history. Little Miss Theophilus Gwakin in her lace cap was seven years old when she sat for Reynolds; she was his great niece.

One portrait was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1783 and is now at Waddesdon Manor, in Buckinghamshire, having been bought by Ferdinand de Rothschild in the mid-nineteenth century. In 1823 five separate prints made copies of the Waddesdon portrait.

However, the Gwakin family are believed to have had a second version of the portrait by Reynolds himself. That was put into Christie's for sale in 1859 by a Mrs St John; the married name of little Theophilus Gwakin's sister was Mrs Beauchamp St John.

It then reappeared at Christie's in 1884 when it was bought by Agnew's for £168 on behalf of Lord Tweedmouth. He put the painting back into Christie's in 1905 when it fetched 2,000 guineas. That is the painting that turned up at South Kensington.

In the view of one Reynolds expert it is, despite possible differences, probably one of the 1823 copies which were made from the Waddesdon version.

Sale room, page 18

Jenkins plea for action on Britain's EEC costs

From Michael Hornsby
Strasbourg, Nov 14

A "quick and short-term solution" to the problems posed by Britain's large net payment to the EEC budget was called for today by Mr Roy Jenkins, the President of the European Commission, during a debate on the budgetary issue and economic imbalance within the Community.

There might be some argument, Mr Jenkins said, about the exact size of the British budget deficit (forecast to reach nearly £1,200m next year), but there was "little dispute about its order of magnitude or its importance in political as well as economic terms."

However, Mr Jenkins said that any immediate action taken to help the British might have to be "butressed" by what he called "wider solutions"—which was taken as a warning that the elimination of the British deficit could be achieved only over time.

Mrs Thacher is still insisting that her aim is to secure nothing less than "broad balance" between Britain's budgetary contributions and receipts, when she meets her fellow heads of government in Dublin at the end of the month.

The occasion for today's debate was a motion for a resolution submitted by the Parliament's budget committee, which urged the establishment of "a new and lasting system of financial equalisation between member states of the Community".

The budget committee envisages the creation of a new budgetary resource with funds provided by those member states with per capita gross national products above the Community average and distributed among those whose national wealth is below average as measured by this yardstick.

This would introduce the concept of relating budget contributions much more strictly to the ability of member states to pay. It could be of benefit to Britain, although after enlargement of the EEC it includes Greece, Spain and Portugal the British deficit would only slightly below the Community average.

The committee's resolution urged the Commission to draw up proposals incorporating the equalisation scheme.

There was a distinctly lukewarm response from Mr Jenkins to this plan. He made it clear that he thought a solution to the British problem was more likely to be achieved in Dublin by adjusting existing budgetary mechanisms and procedures, and that a proposal for a radical new departure would merely complicate the debate.

It emerged here today that the Commission will next week present member states with a further refinement of the range of methods it has already suggested for reducing the British deficit. Commission officials here indicated that their new proposal was likely to centre on adjustments to the existing system of budgetary refunds, and that this might reduce Britain's budget deficit next year by between £300m and £400m.

Dumping is a last resort. When the board buys fruit on behalf of the EEC it tries to distribute it first to institutions like schools and hospitals. That has not been possible this year because of the glut.

Support prices for fruit and vegetables are fixed by the Community for the operation exceeds £200,000. The board, a section of the Civil Service which administers the mechanics of the Common Agricultural Policy in Britain, said that dumping was done under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to ensure that farmers did not try to recover fruit for which they had been paid.

The mild autumn has produced a surplus of fruit in much of Europe, and British farmers are complaining about increased sales here of cheap French Golden Delicious apples. The EEC has a support mechanism for fruit and vegetables which is smaller and much less conspicuous than the intervention storage system which leads to "mountains" of beef and sales of cheap butter to the Soviet Union.

Supplies prices for fruit and vegetables are fixed by the Community for the operation exceeds £200,000. The board, a section of the Civil Service which administers the mechanics of the Common Agricultural Policy in Britain, said that dumping was done under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to ensure that farmers did not try to recover fruit for which they had been paid.

There will be double discrimination against girls in the Asian community in Britain who, although British, many of them by birth, will be prevented from making arranged marriages by the new rules.

The object of the new rules is to prevent the exploitation of marriage as an instrument of primary immigration", he told.

Amid a din that several times the Speaker calling members to order, he added that the proposal would not keep out the husband or fiancée of a woman settled in this country and to demand further qualifications from dependants wishing to join families here.

Young Conservatives demanded the proposal, termed "Sexist and racist", was how. Mr Whitehead said that only a continuation of a trend set by previous governments.

Amid a din that several times the Speaker calling members to order, he added that the proposal would not keep out the husband or fiancée of a woman settled in this country and to demand further qualifications from dependants wishing to join families here.

The new rules will be double discrimination against girls in the Asian community in Britain who, although British, many of them by birth, will be prevented from making arranged marriages by the new rules.

The new rules will be double discrimination against girls in the Asian community in Britain who, although British, many of them by birth, will be prevented from making arranged marriages by the new rules.

The new rules will be double discrimination against girls in the Asian community in Britain who, although British, many of them by birth, will be prevented from making arranged marriages by the new rules.

The new rules will be double discrimination against girls in the Asian community in Britain who, although British, many of them by birth, will be prevented from making arranged marriages by the new rules.

The new rules will be double discrimination against girls in the Asian community in Britain who, although British, many of them by birth, will be prevented from making arranged marriages by the new rules.

The new rules will be double discrimination against girls in the Asian community in Britain who, although British, many of them by birth, will be prevented from making arranged marriages by the new rules.

The new rules will be double discrimination against girls in the Asian community in Britain who, although British, many of them by birth, will be prevented from making arranged marriages by the new rules.

The new rules will be double discrimination against girls in the Asian community in Britain who, although British, many of them by birth, will be prevented from making arranged marriages by the new rules.

The new rules will be double discrimination against girls in the Asian community in Britain who, although British, many of them by birth, will be prevented from making arranged marriages by the new rules.

The new rules will be double discrimination against girls in the Asian community in Britain who, although British, many of them by birth, will be prevented from making arranged marriages by the new rules.

The new rules will be double discrimination against girls in the Asian community in Britain who, although British, many of them by birth, will be prevented from making arranged marriages by the new rules.

The new rules will be double discrimination against girls in the Asian community in Britain who, although British, many of them by birth, will be prevented from making arranged marriages by the new rules.

The new rules will be double discrimination against girls in the Asian community in Britain who, although British, many of them by birth, will be prevented from making arranged marriages by the new rules.

The new rules will be double discrimination against girls in the Asian community in Britain who, although British, many of them by birth, will be prevented from making arranged marriages by the new rules.

The new rules will be double discrimination against girls in the Asian community in Britain who, although British, many of them by birth, will be prevented from making arranged marriages by the new rules.

The new rules will be double discrimination against girls in the Asian community in Britain who, although British, many of them by birth, will be prevented from making arranged marriages by the new rules.

The new rules will be double discrimination against girls in the Asian community in Britain who, although British, many of them by birth, will be prevented from making arranged marriages by the new rules.

The new rules will be double discrimination against girls in the Asian community in Britain who, although British, many of them by birth, will be prevented from making arranged marriages by the new rules.

The new rules will be double discrimination against girls in the Asian community in Britain who, although British, many of them by birth, will be prevented from making arranged marriages by the new rules.

The new rules will be double discrimination against girls in the Asian community in Britain who, although British, many of them by birth, will be prevented from making arranged marriages by the new rules.

The new rules will be double discrimination against girls in the Asian community in Britain who, although British, many of them by birth, will be prevented from making arranged marriages by the new rules.

The new rules will be double discrimination against girls in the Asian community in Britain who, although British, many of them by birth, will be prevented from making arranged marriages by the new rules.

The new rules will be double discrimination against girls in the Asian community in Britain who, although British, many of them by birth, will be prevented from making arranged marriages by the new rules.

The new rules will be double discrimination against girls in the Asian community in Britain who, although British, many of them by birth, will be prevented from making arranged marriages by the new rules.

The new rules will be double discrimination against girls in the Asian community in Britain who, although British, many of them by birth, will be prevented from making arranged marriages by the new rules.

The new rules will be double discrimination against girls in the Asian community in Britain who, although British, many of them by birth, will be prevented from making arranged marriages by the new rules.

The new rules will be double discrimination against girls in the Asian community in Britain who, although British, many of them by

EU HOME NEWS

So TUC makes offer to accept joint responsibility on economy if nonetarist policies are changed

By Edward Paul Routledge

Editor, *Labour* Editor
In every government offer of joint responsibility for managing the economy if ministers make a far-reaching move to alter their nonetarist policies. It is not yet clear whether the deal would involve voluntary wage curbs.

At the TUC Economic Committee, the yesterday approved the confidential draft of a 3,000-word submission to the National Economic Development Council which opens up for the first time the prospect of a working relationship between Mrs Margaret Thatcher's administration and the unions.

Ministers will see the plan for a meeting of the NEC on Friday, November 16. It stands now, general in TUC documents, says the TUC is prepared to enter a constructive dialogue with this government on all economic issues—but only if the cabinet reverses what the unions see as a dogmatic position to consensus on policies.

The unions argue that serious long-term damage to the economy cannot be avoided unless there is a change of direction in government policy. In particular, the TUC paper singles out wages, suggesting that inflationary expectations have been

jacked up by the rise in VAT, making the collective bargaining climate more difficult.

Congress House is far from sanguine about economic prospects, seeing accelerating inflation and economic decline next year and unemployment rising to two million in two years' time if the Cabinet maintains its present course.

TUC economic experts see the growth in investment coming to an end, and with it chances of sustaining economic growth. At the same time, the cut of £250m in public spending would add to the deflationary trends already apparent in the private sector.

The TUC Economic Committee said in a statement yesterday: "It is becoming more and more apparent that Government is leading the nation up an economic cul-de-sac, at the end of which is a catastrophic decline in output, employment, investment and living standards."

Union leaders added that the Government "must seek a new approach to full employment, national economic growth and a reduction in the rate of prices". The TUC criticized ministers for cutting public expenditure, arguing:

"Slashing construction programmes, regional aid and

Immigration changes bring uproar in Commons

By Fred Emery

Political Editor
The cut in the number of foreign husbands and fiancées settling in Britain brought about by the Government's new immigration controls is likely to be no more than 1,500 to 2,000 a year, senior Ministers disclosed last night.

And that was only an optimistic guess since the Home Office has no separate record of past numbers marrying British women not born here, the category of British subjects who now lose the automatic right to be joined here by a foreign spouse.

The bitter uproar in the Commons on Labour and Liberal benches which greeted the announcement by Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, would probably have been even greater had MPs thought to elicit that number. As it was, Mr Whitelaw got away, in answering a question from Mr Enoch Powell, with a figure of 3,000 to 4,000—the number he estimated his new rules would reduce on those entering from the new Commonwealth and Pakistan.

Last year that total was 43,000 out of total immigration of 77,000. In the 12 months ending June this year the number of husbands entering from the new Commonwealth and Pakistan was 5,500, and fiancées estimated at 1,650.

Thus on the Government's own figures the changes proposed would affect less than one third of last year's entry of husbands and fiancées, the group Mr Whitelaw described as the last source of "primary immigration".

Since Mr Whitelaw, as he said very insistently wished to encourage marriages between United Kingdom-born Asian boys and girls, the problem ought to diminish rapidly. And so the question is posed whether the Government's efforts are worth all the fuss, and the certain unease caused among ethnic minorities.

The short answer, widely accepted on the Conservative benches, is that the Government had to make some gesture, once Mrs Thatcher last year said that some people in Britain were afraid of being "swamped" by immigrants.

Mr Whitelaw, taunted by Labour, and meeting some apprehension behind him among his own right-wingers, made clear that the other Conservative manifesto commitments, a register of immigrants' dependants, and a guest system had not been dropped, only deferred.

He explained that they, unlike the present rule changes, needed fresh legislation. Parliamentary time could not be found for this session.

He was not sure, either, that time the session could be found for the proposed new nationality Bill. The upshot is that none of those could become law until 1981.

It was later made clear that Mr Whitelaw had resisted party pressures for the new rules to be retrospective.

White Paper, page 8; parliamentary report, 13; reading article, 17



York art theft: A rare art treasure has been stolen from the city art gallery at York. It is an oak panel from a 500-year-old altarpiece, which police say is worth about £20,000. The panel, from the German Nuremberg school, is painted on both sides. The front (above) depicts three saints with

crosses, the back two saints and the Angel Gabriel. Police say the panel, measuring 10 by 19m, could soon deteriorate outside the air-conditioned atmosphere of the gallery. It could not be secured because it had paintings on both sides, and disappeared during opening hours on Tuesday morning.

Mrs Thatcher ready to impose devolution decision on N Ireland

By George Clark

Political Correspondent

Mrs Margaret Thatcher yesterday reaffirmed the Government's firm intention to press ahead with devolution proposals in Northern Ireland in spite of present difficulties when she met Mr James Molyneaux, Ulster Unionist MP for Antrim South and leader of the official Unionists at Westminster.

In a recent interview with *The New York Times* Mrs Thatcher said that she could not permit the status quo to continue indefinitely. If the Roman Catholics and the Protestants said that they did not like the Government's formula for a new arrangement and the Government could not move unless they all agreed, she would impose a decision.

After yesterday's meeting Mr Molyneaux said: "I made the position quite clear to Mrs Thatcher that, far from obstructing her or adopting a more moderate stand, we in the official Unionist Party would be only too willing to help the Government to implement what the Conservatives set out in their election manifesto."

Mrs Thatcher had invited the leaders of the Northern Ireland parties to see her after criticism of the Government's policy on security.

The Rev Ian Paisley, Ulster Democratic Unionist MP for Antrim North, whose party has gained political support at the expense of the Official Unionists, had announced that unless there was a dramatic improvement in the security arrangements he and his party did not propose to take part in the talks on the devolution issue.

Mr Gerard FitzGerald, MP for Belfast West, and leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, was given the opportunity to see Mrs Thatcher, but he declined.

Mr Molyneaux discussed the arrangements for tighter security with Mrs Thatcher and Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, for 40 minutes. He came away with no assurances or commitments by the Government on the eight points that had been drawn up by many of the district councils in Northern Ireland on October 16.

They were: that more substantial minimum sentences should be introduced for

terrorist offences; the system of remission should be ended so that all terms of imprisonment were served in full.

"Any devolution," he said, "would be a recognition of the right of self-government for the people of Northern Ireland."

"The law of this country must be altered to deal adequately with prostitution. The police will confirm that the present laws are ineffective."

"To cheer on encouragement from residents of Derby Road in the public uragam, Mrs Hampton said that what was proposed, here, is toleration of prostitution."

"The Government should ensure the right to pursue prostitutes across the border; should ensure a marked concentration of security along the full length of the border and enforce small frontier regulations at all times on major crossings; all minor cross-border roads to be rendered totally and permanently impassable under constant surveillance; that concerted search and seizure operations should be launched in Northern Ireland to disrupt and dislodge the IRA and that Government should accept the call and the growing use of covert operations may be necessary."

Mr Molyneaux said that these measures were discussed but it was clear that the Government did not propose to make any great change.

Judge makes paint test at Mountbatten murder trial

From Annabel Ferriman

Dublin

Mr Justice Liam Hamilton, presiding in the Mountbatten murder trial at the Special Criminal Court in Dublin, conducted a small experiment yesterday to test part of the prosecution's evidence.

The governors called for a speedy inquiry when news of the incident, which the BBC said had not been specially staged, leaked out a week ago. They will consider Mr Mansell's report and decide on further action if any. The present operation, the filming, was led by the Prime Minister, who said the BBC "should put its house in order."

Allegations that the IRA's activities in Carrickmore were specially set up for the BBC team are being investigated by the Scotland Yard anti-terrorist squad. The police rock possession on Tuesday of film, still unscripted, which was shot at the scene.

He tested the drying time of the paint used on Lord Mountbatten's boat by wiping on his sleeve. A supposedly dry slide that was said to have been dipped in a specimen of the same paint in early September. It appears to come off quite easily," he said.

Mr Patrick MacMahon, for the defence of Thomas McNamee, on the charge of murdering Lord Mountbatten of Burma, had claimed that the smears of green paint found on his client's jacket could not have come from Lord Mountbatten's boat because the paint on the boat would have been dry when the boat was planted. It had been painted a month earlier.

Mr MacMahon said: "You are in danger of being an exhibit myself, my lord."

Dr Willis said: "There is a smear identical to paint from the boat had been found on Mr McNamee's jacket. She had compared the two paint by comparison microscopy and by solvency tests. The probable cause of the paint on the boat was that it was planted. It had been painted a month earlier."

Dr Willis, of Ireland's

forensic science laboratory, said that the paint was slow-drying. She produced the slide, which she said had been dipped in the paint nine weeks ago, and asked the judge to allow it to dry.

Mr MacMahon said: "You are in danger of being an exhibit myself, my lord."

Dr Willis said: "There is a smear identical to paint from the boat had been found on Mr McNamee's jacket. She had compared the two paint by comparison microscopy and by solvency tests. The probable cause of the paint on the boat was that it was planted. It had been painted a month earlier."

Dr Willis said: "There is a smear identical to paint from the boat had been found on Mr McNamee's jacket. She had compared the two paint by comparison microscopy and by solvency tests. The probable cause of the paint on the boat was that it was planted. It had been painted a month earlier."

He tested the drying time of the paint used on Lord Mountbatten's boat by wiping on his sleeve. A supposedly dry slide that was said to have been dipped in a specimen of the same paint in early September. It appears to come off quite easily," he said.

Allegations that the IRA's activities in Carrickmore were specially set up for the BBC team are being investigated by the Scotland Yard anti-terrorist squad. The police rock possession on Tuesday of film, still unscripted, which was shot at the scene.

He tested the drying time of the paint used on Lord Mountbatten's boat by wiping on his sleeve. A supposedly dry slide that was said to have been dipped in a specimen of the same paint in early September. It appears to come off quite easily," he said.

Allegations that the IRA's activities in Carrickmore were specially set up for the BBC team are being investigated by the Scotland Yard anti-terrorist squad. The police rock possession on Tuesday of film, still unscripted, which was shot at the scene.

He tested the drying time of the paint used on Lord Mountbatten's boat by wiping on his sleeve. A supposedly dry slide that was said to have been dipped in a specimen of the same paint in early September. It appears to come off quite easily," he said.

Allegations that the IRA's activities in Carrickmore were specially set up for the BBC team are being investigated by the Scotland Yard anti-terrorist squad. The police rock possession on Tuesday of film, still unscripted, which was shot at the scene.

He tested the drying time of the paint used on Lord Mountbatten's boat by wiping on his sleeve. A supposedly dry slide that was said to have been dipped in a specimen of the same paint in early September. It appears to come off quite easily," he said.

Allegations that the IRA's activities in Carrickmore were specially set up for the BBC team are being investigated by the Scotland Yard anti-terrorist squad. The police rock possession on Tuesday of film, still unscripted, which was shot at the scene.

He tested the drying time of the paint used on Lord Mountbatten's boat by wiping on his sleeve. A supposedly dry slide that was said to have been dipped in a specimen of the same paint in early September. It appears to come off quite easily," he said.

Allegations that the IRA's activities in Carrickmore were specially set up for the BBC team are being investigated by the Scotland Yard anti-terrorist squad. The police rock possession on Tuesday of film, still unscripted, which was shot at the scene.

He tested the drying time of the paint used on Lord Mountbatten's boat by wiping on his sleeve. A supposedly dry slide that was said to have been dipped in a specimen of the same paint in early September. It appears to come off quite easily," he said.

Allegations that the IRA's activities in Carrickmore were specially set up for the BBC team are being investigated by the Scotland Yard anti-terrorist squad. The police rock possession on Tuesday of film, still unscripted, which was shot at the scene.

He tested the drying time of the paint used on Lord Mountbatten's boat by wiping on his sleeve. A supposedly dry slide that was said to have been dipped in a specimen of the same paint in early September. It appears to come off quite easily," he said.

Allegations that the IRA's activities in Carrickmore were specially set up for the BBC team are being investigated by the Scotland Yard anti-terrorist squad. The police rock possession on Tuesday of film, still unscripted, which was shot at the scene.

He tested the drying time of the paint used on Lord Mountbatten's boat by wiping on his sleeve. A supposedly dry slide that was said to have been dipped in a specimen of the same paint in early September. It appears to come off quite easily," he said.

Allegations that the IRA's activities in Carrickmore were specially set up for the BBC team are being investigated by the Scotland Yard anti-terrorist squad. The police rock possession on Tuesday of film, still unscripted, which was shot at the scene.

He tested the drying time of the paint used on Lord Mountbatten's boat by wiping on his sleeve. A supposedly dry slide that was said to have been dipped in a specimen of the same paint in early September. It appears to come off quite easily," he said.

Allegations that the IRA's activities in Carrickmore were specially set up for the BBC team are being investigated by the Scotland Yard anti-terrorist squad. The police rock possession on Tuesday of film, still unscripted, which was shot at the scene.

He tested the drying time of the paint used on Lord Mountbatten's boat by wiping on his sleeve. A supposedly dry slide that was said to have been dipped in a specimen of the same paint in early September. It appears to come off quite easily," he said.

Allegations that the IRA's activities in Carrickmore were specially set up for the BBC team are being investigated by the Scotland Yard anti-terrorist squad. The police rock possession on Tuesday of film, still unscripted, which was shot at the scene.

He tested the drying time of the paint used on Lord Mountbatten's boat by wiping on his sleeve. A supposedly dry slide that was said to have been dipped in a specimen of the same paint in early September. It appears to come off quite easily," he said.

Allegations that the IRA's activities in Carrickmore were specially set up for the BBC team are being investigated by the Scotland Yard anti-terrorist squad. The police rock possession on Tuesday of film, still unscripted, which was shot at the scene.

He tested the drying time of the paint used on Lord Mountbatten's boat by wiping on his sleeve. A supposedly dry slide that was said to have been dipped in a specimen of the same paint in early September. It appears to come off quite easily," he said.

Allegations that the IRA's activities in Carrickmore were specially set up for the BBC team are being investigated by the Scotland Yard anti-terrorist squad. The police rock possession on Tuesday of film, still unscripted, which was shot at the scene.

He tested the drying time of the paint used on Lord Mountbatten's boat by wiping on his sleeve. A supposedly dry slide that was said to have been dipped in a specimen of the same paint in early September. It appears to come off quite easily," he said.

Allegations that the IRA's activities in Carrickmore were specially set up for the BBC team are being investigated by the Scotland Yard anti-terrorist squad. The police rock possession on Tuesday of film, still unscripted, which was shot at the scene.

He tested the drying time of the paint used on Lord Mountbatten's boat by wiping on his sleeve. A supposedly dry slide that was said to have been dipped in a specimen of the same paint in early September. It appears to come off quite easily," he said.

Allegations that the IRA's activities in Carrickmore were specially set up for the BBC team are being investigated by the Scotland Yard anti-terrorist squad. The police rock possession on Tuesday of film, still unscripted, which was shot at the scene.

He tested the drying time of the paint used on Lord Mountbatten's boat by wiping on his sleeve. A supposedly dry slide that was said to have been dipped in a specimen of the same paint in early September. It appears to come off quite easily," he said.

Allegations that the IRA's activities in Carrickmore were specially set up for the BBC team are being investigated by the Scotland Yard anti-terrorist squad. The police rock possession on Tuesday of film, still unscripted, which was shot at the scene.

He tested the drying time of the paint used on Lord Mountbatten's boat by wiping on his sleeve. A supposedly dry slide that was said to have been dipped in a specimen of the same paint in early September. It appears to come off quite easily," he said.

Allegations that the IRA's activities in Carrickmore were specially set up for the BBC team are being investigated by the Scotland Yard anti-terrorist squad. The police rock possession on Tuesday of film, still unscripted, which was shot at the scene.

He tested the drying time of the paint used on Lord Mountbatten's boat by wiping on his sleeve. A supposedly dry slide that was said to have been dipped in a specimen of the same paint in early September. It appears to come off quite easily," he said.

Allegations that the IRA's activities in Carrickmore were specially set up for the BBC team are being investigated by the Scotland Yard anti-terrorist squad. The police rock possession on Tuesday of film, still unscripted, which was shot at the scene.

He tested the drying time of the paint used on Lord Mountbatten's boat by wiping on his sleeve. A supposedly dry slide that was said to have been dipped in a specimen of the same paint in early September. It appears to come off quite easily," he said.

Allegations that the IRA's activities in Carrickmore were specially set up for the BBC team are being investigated by the Scotland Yard anti-terrorist squad. The police rock possession on Tuesday of film, still unscripted, which was shot at the scene.

He tested the drying time of the paint used on Lord Mountbatten's boat by wiping on his sleeve. A supposedly dry slide that was said to have been dipped in a specimen of the same paint in early September. It appears to come off quite easily," he said.

Allegations

The Lancia Beta 2000 has always been a rather special car. From the moment you get behind the wheel you know it's going to be no ordinary experience.

The performance is exactly what you would expect from a Lancia.

THE LANCIA BETA. ALL THE DRIVE... WITHOUT ALL THE DRIVING.

A powerful 2-litre twin overhead cam engine provides remarkable acceleration and a top speed of 112 m.p.h.

At the same time, the legendary Lancia handling and roadholding mean you can relax in the knowledge that

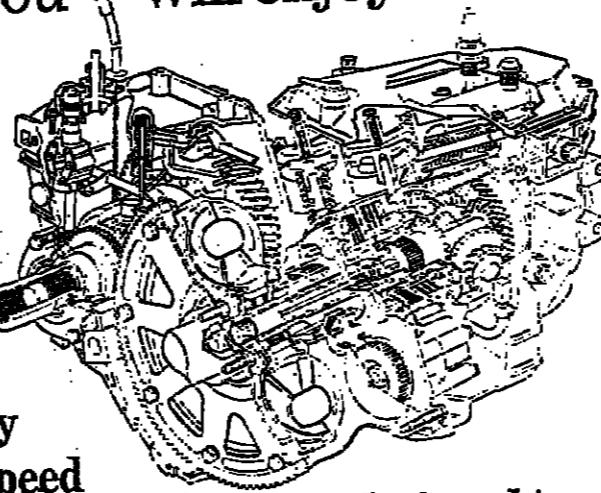
you're in complete control.

For the passengers there is a superb amount of space and comfort. The deeply contoured seats are lavishly upholstered in a wool-like cloth, the floor is fitted with deep pile carpet and the boot has room for 18 cubic feet of luggage.

If you choose the Beta 2000 ES you will enjoy the

THE NEW
LANCIA
AUTOMATIC
The heart of the new Automatic is this specially developed 3-speed

transmission. It has been designed to match the power and performance of the Beta Saloon.



added luxury of a sliding steel roof and alloy wheels.

However, there are those of you who may prefer to take your driving pleasures a little easier. For you we have introduced the new 3-speed Automatic transmission.

It is available on both the Beta 1600 and 2000 models and has been designed to exacting Lancia standards. You will find it gives you much the same level of performance and control as the manual.

DRIVING.

The main difference is that it requires even less effort to drive.

To find out for yourself ask your local dealer for a test drive of the Beta Saloon and the new Automatic. Ask him too about the financial advantages of our special leasing scheme.

Whichever car you choose, you can look forward to miles of sheer driving pleasure.

LANCIA.
The most Italian car.

Lancia (England) Ltd., Alperton, Middlesex.
Tel: 01-998 5355 (24 hour sales enquiry service).

*Lancia Beta Saloon 1600 from £5084.24, 2000 from £5377.92, 2000 ES from £5756.99, Automatic transmission £154.55 extra.
Prices, correct at time of going to press, include Car Tax, VAT at 15%,
Inertia reel seat belts and delivery charges on UK mainland,
but exclude number plates. 1Manufacturers figures.



THE LANCIA BETA SALOON RANGE.
Manual from £5084.24* Automatic from £5538.97*



TOP 100



TEN SOLID REASONS WHY KRUGERRANDS ARE THE BRIGHTEST WAY TO INVEST IN GOLD

Krugerrands are gold

Each Krugerrand is a beautiful gold bullion coin which contains exactly one troy ounce of fine gold.

Gold is rare. Gold is beautiful. Gold is the world's true wealth. It's hard to find, it's hard to mine and it's probably the most sought after material known to man.

There's only so much gold in the world. That's why historically it has held its value against paper money. And although in the short term its price can go down as well as up, history has shown that gold has tended to retain its value unlike most other forms of investment.

Krugerrands are the cheapest way to buy gold

Although you can now buy gold bullion, Krugerrands are cheaper. This is because there is only a minimal premium over the gold price (usually between 5% and 8%) which covers the cost of mining and distribution.

Also they are not subject to the 15% VAT payable on bullion.

Consequently they are generally accepted as the most economic and realistic way to invest in gold.

Krugerrands are international

Krugerrands can be bought and sold almost anywhere in the world. They are internationally respected and accepted because Krugerrands are an integral part of the gold market and they are traded internationally as bullion.

Their buying and selling prices are quoted daily around the world.

Krugerrands are private property in many countries a rapidly increasing number of people are making gold part of their portfolio.

There's no paperwork in buying.

Krugerrands. All you need is money. You can't even buy a car that way.

Krugerrands are dependable

Gold is something you can trust. Throughout the ages gold has held its value and, whilst in the short term the price can go down, there has been a dramatic increase over the past ten years.

Where other currencies come and go, gold soldiers on.

And now the Krugerrand makes it simple for you to own.

We'd hardly suggest that you give up all your other investments and buy Krugerrands.

But for insurance it might be a safe idea to make gold part of your portfolio.

Krugerrands are portable property

Property has always been a good investment but you can't take bricks and mortar with you. Krugerrands go where you go and are worth the same almost anywhere in the world.

Krugerrands are easy to buy and sell

There is no maximum or minimum limit to the amount of Krugerrands you may buy.

All you have to do is to walk into almost any bank and buy them with cash or a cheque.

And they're just as easy to sell.

Krugerrands are easy to understand

You can be your own investment expert. Because your Krugerrands each contain exactly one ounce of gold.



merely by picking up the newspaper you can assess their value immediately against the price of gold which is also quoted per ounce.

Krugerrands are your own business

When you own Krugerrands you know where they are. You know their value. You know where you keep them. And you know that they're immediately available.

And there's no-one else involved in their release should you need money quickly.

Krugerrands are better than paper money

Money inflates. Money devalues.

A Krugerrand on the other hand is less prone to the fortunes of any one government. Of course it would be unfair to suggest the price of gold does not fluctuate from day to day in common with other investments but in the long term it has consistently beaten inflation.

A Krugerrand is its own bank

So why take a chance with money? History has shown that owning a little gold can provide security.

And that's worth having.

Go to your bank or ask your broker about buying Krugerrands. If you'd like more information send off the coupon below for a free copy of our leaflet "Gold Facts and the Krugerrand".

To: International Gold Corporation
P.O. Box 9B, East Molesey, Surrey.
Please send me a free copy of "Gold Facts and the Krugerrand".

Name _____

Address _____

KRUGERRAND
The cheapest way to buy gold

W
o
f
t
e
ph

Relax to South Africa with eight flights every week.

At SAA, we fly to South Africa 8 times every week. To Johannesburg daily, non-stop on Monday and Friday evenings, plus a non-stop to Cape Town on Saturdays, too. The fastest way to South Africa.

We've a unique choice of flights, complemented by our in-flight service. On an SAA jumbo, you'll find fewer seats, because we aim to give you more room to relax. You'll find more cabin staff to look after you and provide you with hospitality famous on 5 continents.

What's more, we fly exclusively to 12 other destinations in South Africa. You'll find nobody knows South Africa like SAA.



Relax to South Africa on our Happy Jumbos.

At SAA, we provide a unique choice of 8 flights every week to South Africa. You can fly on our special SAA Super 8 jumbos every evening to Johannesburg, non-stop Mondays and Fridays. On Saturdays, one of our SP jumbos flies non-stop to Cape Town. Our non-stops are the fastest way to South Africa.

On our special jumbos you'll find fewer seats, because we aim to give you more room to relax. You'll find we've more cabin staff to look after you, and provide a hospitality that's made us famous across 5 continents.

What's more, SAA's big jet fleet links exclusively 12 other internal destinations in South Africa. You'll find nobody knows South Africa like SAA.



Relax to South Africa with SAA's extra service.

At SAA, we're the only airline to fly you direct to Cape Town, as well as offering a unique choice of daily flights to Johannesburg - non-stop on Mondays and Fridays. Non-stop on Saturdays to Cape Town.

But whichever flight you take and wherever you fly to, you'll share our special kind of service. Our SAA jumbos have fewer seats, because we aim to give you more room to relax.

Share our special kind of service when you fly with us. We have more cabin staff available to bring you a hospitality famous on 5 continents.

Our service doesn't finish when you land in South Africa. We also fly exclusively to 12 other important destinations in South Africa.

For full details of our flights, call your IATA travel agent or talk to any of our SAA offices.

Relax with comfort all the way

South African Airways, 351-9 Regent Street, London W1P 1AL. Phone: 01-734 9841. Waterloo Street, Birmingham, 01-645 9605. Hope Street, Glasgow, 041-221 5932. Peter Street, Manchester, 061-834 4458.

SAA

South African Airways
Where no-one's a stranger.

HOME NEWS

Anger over leak on ozone layer dispute

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

A leak in the British and other governments of the consequences of a scientific report into the damage caused to the atmosphere by the fluorocarbon compounds used in aerosol sprays, refrigerators, air-conditioning equipment and the manufacture of certain plastics has provoked an angry response from the European chemical industry.

Although the immediate dispute centres on the way the American Environmental Protection Agency circulated a document, described as an executive precis, before the work to which it referred was complete, the real issue is the widening gap between the United States agency and most of its European counterparts about the need for controls.

The American government looks set to extend the ban on fluorocarbon propellants in aerosol sprays introduced three years ago to other uses in refrigerators and plastic foams following processes. In contrast, the Council of European Environmental ministers meets next month to review the voluntary arrangements proposed by the European Commission. Those call for a reduction of about one third in the use of fluorocarbons by the end of 1981, compared with the 1976 level, provided that action does not present any barriers to trade.

As one of the leading manufacturers in this field, ICI is circulating a booklet described as a scientific appraisal of the ozone controversy. Part of that publication contains evidence from a collaborative research project of European and American chemical industries. The project started about four years ago and costs about £1m a year. It monitors the atmosphere and investigates the complex chemical reactions taking place there.

When the theory was propounded in 1974 that fluorocarbons were seeping through the upper atmosphere to interfere with the ozone layer, the United States industry was producing compounds used equally for aerosol propellants and other applications. More than 300,000 tonnes a year were being emitted into the air in America. The total worldwide emission was more than 700,000 tonnes, much of it in Europe where about 70 per cent of production is for aerosol propellants and 30 per cent for other applications.

There is general agreement that two substances labelled F-11 and F-12 can rise into the upper atmosphere to take part in an intricate chemical cycle that destroys the natural mechanism for generating the protective belt of ozone round the earth. The dispute concerns the methods for calculating the amount of ozone being lost and the level of risk it poses.

There is general agreement that two substances labelled F-11 and F-12 can rise into the upper atmosphere to take part in an intricate chemical cycle that destroys the natural mechanism for generating the protective belt of ozone round the earth. The dispute concerns the methods for calculating the amount of ozone being lost and the level of risk it poses.

In an attempt to encourage car sharing the Government is proposing to remove the legal restrictions on motorists wishing to advertise lifts. The change will be effected through the forthcoming Transport Bill.

Mr Norman Fowler, the Minister of Transport, is keen to see more sharing of cars, particularly on commuting journeys in the big cities, to save fuel and reduce congestion.

An obstacle to sharing at present is that a motorist prepared to offer lifts is not able to advertise, for instance by putting a card in a newsagent's window.

In an interview with *The Times*, Mr Fowler accused the previous Labour government of not being prepared to "throw its weight" behind the concept of car sharing, though he acknowledged that the Transport Act, 1978, had removed difficulties over insurance cover.

Mr Fowler will be visiting the United States in January to study the American experience of sharing cars. He said: "I think we have something to learn, not necessarily so that we should do the same things, but America is one country that has experimented in this area

HOME NEWS

Whitehall brief: Could the Government deal with strikes in the electricity supply industry?

Power stations too complex for soldiers to control

By Peter Hennessy

Strikes in the electricity supply industry have preoccupied the Civil Contingencies Unit (CCU) for the past seven years. They contain the most alarming prospects the unit has to face.

In no other sector are the consequences of breakdown so swift, widespread or devastating as their effects on manufacturing industry, sewage and water pumping stations, and households. One insider has described a national power failure as "the deepest pain in hell".

The CCU has moved relentlessly against the government in this area since 1945. It is almost thirty years since troops were last sent into a British power station. Hugh Gaitskell, then Minister of Fuel and Power, recorded in his diary for January 27, 1950:

"This time without warning, the [unofficial] strike began at four [national] power stations. We put the troops in and got a favourable impression on the public. Unfortunately, however, it proved impossible to get the stations to continue the full output owing to the absence of the troops and the shortage of people to train them. The disastrous performance of the troops in 1950 was reflected when members of the Electricity Council told the Department of Energy in March, 1958, that they alone, and not the Government, must implement contingency arrangements in the event of industrial trouble. The complexity of modern power stations placed them beyond the capacity of Army engineers.

In the autumn of 1977 the

CCU commissioned Mr Richard Mottram, of the Ministry of Defence, to investigate the possibility of using troops. The conclusion was that there were not enough of them and that they were not up to it.

There are about 100 Royal Engineers, trained at Brompton Barracks, Chatham, holding a safety certificate from the Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB) declaring them fit to control a power station.

The authorities believe that with EPEA support they could

keep a load in an orderly

switching equipment, industrial

appliances and household goods

that an uncontrolled degradat-

ion of the system would bring

the authorities believe that

with EPEA support they could

keep a load in an orderly

switching equipment, industrial

appliances and household goods

that an uncontrolled degradat-

ion of the system would bring

the authorities believe that

with EPEA support they could

keep a load in an orderly

switching equipment, industrial

appliances and household goods

that an uncontrolled degradat-

ion of the system would bring

the authorities believe that

with EPEA support they could

keep a load in an orderly

switching equipment, industrial

appliances and household goods

that an uncontrolled degradat-

ion of the system would bring

the authorities believe that

with EPEA support they could

keep a load in an orderly

switching equipment, industrial

appliances and household goods

that an uncontrolled degradat-

ion of the system would bring

the authorities believe that

with EPEA support they could

keep a load in an orderly

switching equipment, industrial

appliances and household goods

that an uncontrolled degradat-

ion of the system would bring

the authorities believe that

with EPEA support they could

keep a load in an orderly

switching equipment, industrial

appliances and household goods

that an uncontrolled degradat-

ion of the system would bring

the authorities believe that

with EPEA support they could

keep a load in an orderly

switching equipment, industrial

appliances and household goods

that an uncontrolled degradat-

ion of the system would bring

the authorities believe that

with EPEA support they could

keep a load in an orderly

switching equipment, industrial

appliances and household goods

that an uncontrolled degradat-

ion of the system would bring

the authorities believe that

with EPEA support they could

keep a load in an orderly

switching equipment, industrial

appliances and household goods

that an uncontrolled degradat-

ion of the system would bring

the authorities believe that

with EPEA support they could

keep a load in an orderly

switching equipment, industrial

appliances and household goods

that an uncontrolled degradat-

ion of the system would bring

the authorities believe that

with EPEA support they could

keep a load in an orderly

switching equipment, industrial

appliances and household goods

that an uncontrolled degradat-

ion of the system would bring

the authorities believe that

with EPEA support they could

keep a load in an orderly

switching equipment, industrial

appliances and household goods

that an uncontrolled degradat-

ion of the system would bring

the authorities believe that

with EPEA support they could

keep a load in an orderly

switching equipment, industrial

appliances and household goods

that an uncontrolled degradat-

ion of the system would bring

the authorities believe that

with EPEA support they could

keep a load in an orderly

switching equipment, industrial

appliances and household goods

that an uncontrolled degradat-

ion of the system would bring

the authorities believe that

WHAT CAN A BANK DO TO HELP BRITISH EXPORTERS?



FACTORY &
LARGE EXPORT
ORDER
TO SUPPORT.

According to the latest Industrial Trends Survey from the CBI, the current outlook for British exporters is as gloomy as the British weather.

Manufacturing costs are rising fast.

A strong pound is making British goods dearer abroad, with the result that the bulging order books of a couple of years ago are starting to look ominously thin.

And where manufacturers do have export orders, finance is proving prohibitively expensive, thanks to the present high interest rates.

How can we at Barclays help?

Well, we can't trump up an instant panacea. But we can suggest one or two ways to make life easier for a company that's exporting in today's difficult climate.

For example if you have an export order that's backed by the Export Credit Guarantee Department, we'll charge less for a loan to finance it than in normal circumstances.

We're able to do this because an Export Credit Guarantee is backed by the Government. This means that once the goods are delivered, you'll get paid come Hell, high water, dock strike, riot or coup.

And as we're taking less of a risk, we need charge less interest.

How much less?

That naturally depends on how much you borrow and for how long. But in most cases, we'll be able to offer you a loan at favourable rates.

Not to be sniffed at when you're pinching every penny, trying to meet a price against stiff foreign competition.

We can also save you money by working out in which currency you ought to carry out your transaction.

If you were exporting to Italy, for instance, we could help you choose between sterling and the lira, or a third currency such as the dollar.

Because of fluctuations in the foreign exchange market, selecting the wrong currency could well lose you a fortune.

Sometimes, however, dealing in an unstable currency is unavoidable. In which case, we may advise you to sell 'forward' at a fixed rate.

To safeguard you further, we may also suggest the best way for you to be paid.

Usually, this will be by way of a Documentary Letter of Credit.

A foolproof method of payment which cannot be altered by either you or your customer, or anyone else, without the agreement of everyone concerned.

And we can help you with advice on subjects as diverse as insurance, documentation for customs clearance, local import tariffs and regulations.

In all these cases, though, the sooner you get us involved, the more we'll be able to help you.

After all, there are 1700 branches of Barclays Bank International, spread over 75 countries.

Every one of these branches is constantly feeding us with information that would be hard to come by any other way.

Information that is crying out to be used by British exporters.

Get in touch with your nearest Barclays Bank manager.

Exporting will always take determination, imagination and hard work.

But if there's any way we can help, we will.

BARCLAYS

HOME NEWS

Stricter watch on arranged marriages is proposed in immigration White Paper

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent
New measures designed to curb the exploitation of marriages arranged as a means of primary immigration are included in a tightening of rules proposed in a White Paper yesterday.

In future husbands and fiancées will not be allowed to enter or remain if there is reason to believe that settlement in this country is the main motive of the marriage. Moreover, the wife must be a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies born in this country. Draft rules included in the White Paper are intended to reduce the scope for evasion and to ensure that people allowed in temporarily, but the rules on political asylum would be amended to bring them more closely into line with the provisions of the Convention relating to the status of refugees and current practice. New criteria will be applied to people entering the country to set up in business or as self-employed persons or as persons of independent means.

The White Paper promises that the Government will provide an opportunity "shortly" for Parliament to debate the proposals before a statement of comprehensive new immigration rules are laid before Parliament.

The draft rules say that the husband of a woman who is settled in the United Kingdom, or who is on the same occasion being admitted for settlement, is to be allowed to do so if he holds a current entry clearance granted him for that purpose. But it will be refused if the entry clearance officer has reason to believe that the marriage was entered into primarily to obtain admission to the United Kingdom, or that one of the parties no longer has any intention of living permanently with the other as his or her spouse.

A third reason for refusal is if the parties in the marriage have not met.

A marriage to which none of the three conditions applies nevertheless gives a man no claim to enter but an entry clearance may be issued provided that the wife is a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies born in the United Kingdom. The draft rules say that a passenger who holds an entry clearance under such conditions shall be admitted for an initial period of up to 12 months, provided that leave to enter shall not be refused on grounds of "restricted returnability or on medical grounds". There are certain other general conditions, such as the non-disclosure of false information, which could bar entry.

Grounds for refusing entry

Similar grounds for refusal apply to a man seeking to enter the United Kingdom for marriage to a woman settled here with the intention of settling: that the primary purpose is to obtain admission; or that there is no intention that the couple should live together permanently as man and wife; or that they have not met.

But the draft rules say that the entry clearance officer has to satisfy himself of an adequate maintenance and accommodation will be available for the fiancée until the date of his marriage without the need to have recourse to public funds.

Such a man should be admitted for three months and advised to apply to the Home Office once the marriage has

taken place for an extension of stay. A prohibition on employment should be imposed.

In the case of a man seeking limited leave to enter for marriage to a woman settled here he has to satisfy the immigration officer that the marriage will take place within a reasonable time.

Another of the conditions is that the couple will leave the United Kingdom soon after the marriage. If the immigration officer is satisfied, the passenger may be admitted for three months, again with a prohibition on employment and provided he is not going to have recourse to public funds.

Once the fiancée arrives for the entry clearance for the marriage of marriage is admitted, normally for three months, his stay can be extended for up to 12 months, provided the marriage has taken place within those three months. But if it has not, good cause has to be shown for the delay and evidence that the marriage will take place soon, if an extension is sought.

Conditions for extending time

Governing the granting of the extension of time here and removal of the limit are conditions similar to those he had to satisfy on his arrival, that the marriage was not entered into primarily to obtain settlement here, etc. But a man admitted temporarily to marry a woman settled here has no claim to remain if the marriage has been terminated or one of the parties no longer has any intention of living permanently with the other as his or her spouse.

A woman seeking to enter to marry a man settled in the United Kingdom should be admitted if the Immigration Officer is satisfied that the marriage will take place within a reasonable time and that adequate maintenance and accommodation will be available, without the need to have recourse to public funds, both before and after the marriage.

She may be admitted for a period of up to three months subject to a condition prohibiting the taking of employment and should be advised to apply to the Home Office for an extension of stay once the marriage has taken place.

No changes are proposed to the current rights of men settled here to bring up their wives, wives and children under 18. Children aged 18 or over would qualify for settlement only where the circumstances were of the most strongly compassionate nature, the White Paper says, although special consideration would be given to daughters aged under 21 who formed part of the family unit overseas and had no other relative to whom they could turn.

Parents and grandparents aged 65 or over would, in addition to the existing requirements, have to prove that they were without relatives in their own country to whom they could turn and that they had a standard of living substantially below that of their own country.

Parents and grandparents under 65, except widows, would not qualify for entry save in the most exceptional circumstances and certain other close relatives would be in a similar position.

People who are admitted for temporary purposes, such as visits or studies, would not be eligible to remain for another

The draft rules contain

several other changes designed to reduce the scope for evasion. Applications from overstayers are normally to be refused. Out of time applications need not be considered even if they meet the formal requirements of the rules.

Other changes would make clear that a person is "settled" in the United Kingdom notwithstanding an earlier breach of the immigration laws where his position has been regularized accordingly. New provisions relating to au pair girls would be restricted to nationals of West European countries.

The rules on working holidays would be amended to provide for an age limit of 25 and a time limit of two years for the holiday.

An immigration officer would then consider whether or not to grant leave to enter, he able to take into account the previous immigration history of the passenger.

New provisions would be introduced governing the stay of students in receipt of awards from governments or official agencies. Such students would normally be required to leave at the end of the studies for which they were in receipt or which were in receipt of the award.

Professional appointments

Doctors and dentists coming to take professional appointments do not need work permits and may, subject to certain general conditions, such as the one about disclosure of false representations be admitted for an appropriate period not exceeding 12 months if they hold a current entry certificate granted for the purpose. Doctors eligible for hospital employment without undertaking the Department of Health and Social Security attachment scheme, and dentists seeking employment in practising their profession, should be admitted for six months work permits for six months.

Such people will need to show that they are bringing money of their own to maintain the business and that their level of financial investment will be proportional to their interest in the business. He will have to be able to bear his share of the liabilities, be occupied full-time in the running of the business and that there is a general maintenance and accommodation will be available,

without the need to have recourse to public funds, both before and after the marriage. She may be admitted for a period of up to three months subject to a condition prohibiting the taking of employment and should be advised to apply to the Home Office for an extension of stay once the marriage has taken place.

No changes are proposed to the current rights of men settled here to bring up their wives, wives and children under 18. Children aged 18 or over would qualify for settlement only where the circumstances were of the most strongly compassionate nature, the White Paper says, although special consideration would be given to daughters aged under 21 who formed part of the family unit overseas and had no other relative to whom they could turn.

The applicant intends to take over the business as a partner, continuing business as usual, in addition, he is able to show that his share of the profits will be sufficient to maintain and accommodate him and his dependents.

Audited accounts of the business for previous years must be produced to the entry clearance officer in order to establish the precise financial position, together with a written statement of the terms on which he is to enter or take over the business. There must be evidence to show that his services and investment will create new, paid, full-time employment in the business for persons already settled here.

One of the reasons for refusal of entry clearance will be where it appears that the proposed partnership or directorship amounts to disguised employment or where the applicant will have to give up employment in business activities by employment of any kind or for recourse to public funds.

The draft rules contain

WEST EUROPE



Parma hospital rescue : Firemen at work yesterday in the ruins of Parma hospital, which had collapsed in an explosion on Tuesday afternoon. It was feared the death toll would rise to 25. One of three women rescued had been pinned to her bed for 16 hours.

Nato ministers hopeful of decision accepting new US weapons

By Henry Stanshope
Defence Correspondent
The Hague, Nov 14

Nato Ministers ended two days of intensive debate here today, hopeful that a decision to go ahead with the modernization of American long-range theatre nuclear forces and the increasing nuclear threat to the alliance.

They considered that the introduction of the SS-20 missile and "Backfire" bomber was a cause of particular concern.

Religious orders do not need work permits if they are coming full-time in the running of the business and that there is a general maintenance and accommodation will be available,

without the need to have recourse to public funds.

Such people will need to show that they are bringing money of their own to maintain the business and that their level of financial investment will be proportional to their interest in the business. He will have to be able to bear his share of the liabilities, be occupied full-time in the running of the business and that there is a general maintenance and accommodation will be available,

without the need to have recourse to public funds, both before and after the marriage. She may be admitted for a period of up to three months subject to a condition prohibiting the taking of employment and should be advised to apply to the Home Office for an extension of stay once the marriage has taken place.

No changes are proposed to the current rights of men settled here to bring up their wives, wives and children under 18. Children aged 18 or over would qualify for settlement only where the circumstances were of the most strongly compassionate nature, the White Paper says, although special consideration would be given to daughters aged under 21 who formed part of the family unit overseas and had no other relative to whom they could turn.

The applicant intends to take over the business as a partner, continuing business as usual, in addition, he is able to show that his share of the profits will be sufficient to maintain and accommodate him and his dependents.

Audited accounts of the business for previous years must be produced to the entry clearance officer in order to establish the precise financial position, together with a written statement of the terms on which he is to enter or take over the business. There must be evidence to show that his services and investment will create new, paid, full-time employment in the business for persons already settled here.

One of the reasons for refusal of entry clearance will be where it appears that the proposed partnership or directorship amounts to disguised employment or where the applicant will have to give up employment in business activities by employment of any kind or for recourse to public funds.

The draft rules contain

allowed to obscure the distance travelled in the Soviet long-range theatre nuclear forces and the increasing nuclear threat to the alliance.

"They considered that the introduction of the SS-20 missile and "Backfire" bomber was a cause of particular concern.

Religious orders do not need work permits if they are coming full-time in the running of the business and that there is a general maintenance and accommodation will be available,

without the need to have recourse to public funds.

Such people will need to show that they are bringing money of their own to maintain the business and that their level of financial investment will be proportional to their interest in the business. He will have to be able to bear his share of the liabilities, be occupied full-time in the running of the business and that there is a general maintenance and accommodation will be available,

without the need to have recourse to public funds, both before and after the marriage. She may be admitted for a period of up to three months subject to a condition prohibiting the taking of employment and should be advised to apply to the Home Office for an extension of stay once the marriage has taken place.

No changes are proposed to the current rights of men settled here to bring up their wives, wives and children under 18. Children aged 18 or over would qualify for settlement only where the circumstances were of the most strongly compassionate nature, the White Paper says, although special consideration would be given to daughters aged under 21 who formed part of the family unit overseas and had no other relative to whom they could turn.

The applicant intends to take over the business as a partner, continuing business as usual, in addition, he is able to show that his share of the profits will be sufficient to maintain and accommodate him and his dependents.

Audited accounts of the business for previous years must be produced to the entry clearance officer in order to establish the precise financial position, together with a written statement of the terms on which he is to enter or take over the business. There must be evidence to show that his services and investment will create new, paid, full-time employment in the business for persons already settled here.

One of the reasons for refusal of entry clearance will be where it appears that the proposed partnership or directorship amounts to disguised employment or where the applicant will have to give up employment in business activities by employment of any kind or for recourse to public funds.

The draft rules contain

such a package should be introduced in parallel with a series of arms control proposals which could be negotiated with the Soviet Union during the next stage of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT 3).

Ministers took note of the possibility that Nato could adjust the overall theatre Nuclear Force stockpile in Brussels next month. Mr Francis Purn, Britain's Defence Secretary, said after the meeting of Nato's Nuclear Planning Group that such a decision now seemed likely.

It will, they hope, be taken at a joint meeting of Defence and Foreign Ministers which means that Erasce will also be represented on December 12. This promises to be one of the most important Nato gatherings for many years.

A passenger should not be refused leave to enter if he is related to someone to whom he can be removed to one in which he is unwilling to go, owing to his religious beliefs or for other persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion.

Qualifications of confidence may be expressed here today despite the continuing reservations of the Dutch Government which is reluctant to authorise the deployment of 48 ground-launched "Cruise" missiles (GLCMs) in Holland as part of the overall package.

They noted that the Nato missile force is replacing and modernising its range of missiles.

Qualifications of confidence may be expressed here today despite the continuing reservations of the Dutch Government which is reluctant to authorise the deployment of 48 ground-launched "Cruise" missiles (GLCMs) in Holland as part of the overall package.

They noted that the Nato missile force is replacing and modernising its range of missiles.

Qualifications of confidence may be expressed here today despite the continuing reservations of the Dutch Government which is reluctant to authorise the deployment of 48 ground-launched "Cruise" missiles (GLCMs) in Holland as part of the overall package.

They noted that the Nato missile force is replacing and modernising its range of missiles.

Qualifications of confidence may be expressed here today despite the continuing reservations of the Dutch Government which is reluctant to authorise the deployment of 48 ground-launched "Cruise" missiles (GLCMs) in Holland as part of the overall package.

They noted that the Nato missile force is replacing and modernising its range of missiles.

Qualifications of confidence may be expressed here today despite the continuing reservations of the Dutch Government which is reluctant to authorise the deployment of 48 ground-launched "Cruise" missiles (GLCMs) in Holland as part of the overall package.

They noted that the Nato missile force is replacing and modernising its range of missiles.

Qualifications of confidence may be expressed here today despite the continuing reservations of the Dutch Government which is reluctant to authorise the deployment of 48 ground-launched "Cruise" missiles (GLCMs) in Holland as part of the overall package.

They noted that the Nato missile force is replacing and modernising its range of missiles.

Qualifications of confidence may be expressed here today despite the continuing reservations of the Dutch Government which is reluctant to authorise the deployment of 48 ground-launched "Cruise" missiles (GLCMs) in Holland as part of the overall package.

They noted that the Nato missile force is replacing and modernising its range of missiles.

Qualifications of confidence may be expressed here today despite the continuing reservations of the Dutch Government which is reluctant to authorise the deployment of 48 ground-launched "Cruise" missiles (GLCMs) in Holland as part of the overall package.

They noted that the Nato missile force is replacing and modernising its range of missiles.

Qualifications of confidence may be expressed here today despite the continuing reservations of the Dutch Government which is reluctant to authorise the deployment of 48 ground-launched "Cruise" missiles (GLCMs) in Holland as part of the overall package.

They noted that the Nato missile force is replacing and modernising its range of missiles.

Qualifications of confidence may be expressed here today despite the continuing reservations of the Dutch Government which is reluctant to authorise the deployment of 48 ground-launched "Cruise" missiles (GLCMs) in Holland as part of the overall package.

They noted that the Nato missile force is replacing and modernising its range of missiles.

Qualifications of confidence may be expressed here today despite the continuing reservations of the Dutch Government which is reluctant to authorise the deployment of 48 ground-launched "Cruise" missiles (GLCMs) in Holland as part of the overall package.

They noted that the Nato missile force is replacing and modernising its range of missiles.

Qualifications of confidence may be expressed here today despite the continuing reservations of the Dutch Government which is reluctant to authorise the deployment of 48 ground-launched "Cruise" missiles (GLCMs) in Holland as part of the overall package.

They noted that the Nato missile force is replacing and modernising its range of missiles.

Qualifications of confidence may be expressed here today despite the continuing reservations of the Dutch Government which is reluctant to authorise the deployment of 48 ground-launched "Cruise" missiles (GLCMs) in Holland as part of the overall package.

They noted that the Nato missile force is replacing and modernising its range of missiles.

Qualifications of confidence may be expressed here today despite the continuing reservations of the Dutch Government which is reluctant to authorise the deployment of 48 ground-launched "Cruise" missiles (GLCMs) in Holland as part of the overall package.

They noted that the Nato missile force is replacing and modernising its range of missiles.

Qualifications of confidence may be expressed here today despite the continuing reservations of the Dutch Government which is reluctant to authorise the deployment of 48 ground-launched "Cruise" missiles (GLCMs) in Holland as part of the overall package.

They noted that the Nato missile force is replacing and modernising its range of missiles.

Qualifications of confidence may be expressed here today despite the continuing reservations of the Dutch Government which is reluctant to authorise the deployment of 48 ground-launched "Cruise" missiles (GLCMs) in Holland as part of the overall package.

They noted that the Nato missile force is replacing and modernising its range of missiles.

Qualifications of confidence may be expressed here today despite the continuing reservations of the Dutch Government which is reluctant to authorise the deployment of 48 ground-launched "Cruise" missiles (GLCMs) in Holland as part of the overall package.

Jeff in 150

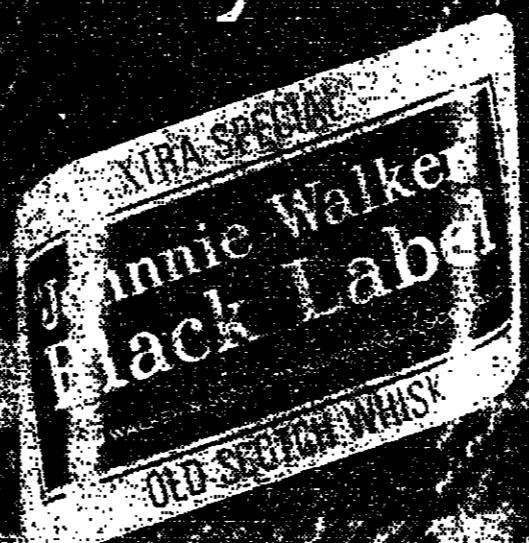
THE TIMES THURSDAY NOVEMBER 15 1979

aujolais
urns
mediate
claim

asks France
n trading

McCallum
McCallum

One colour always unites the clans.



Black is the ultimate in whisky.

OVERSEAS

Signs of progress at Rhodesia talks as deadlock is broken

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

After a day of intensive negotiation, the Rhodesia constitutional talks appeared to be making significant progress last night.

Lord Carrington, the conference chairman, has called a meeting of the conference for 9 am today, in the hope of getting a clear answer from the Patriotic Front. Although this response is unlikely to be the "yes or no" which Lord Carrington has been asking for, the feeling last night was that the deadlock of the past two weeks had been broken.

Lord Carrington twice adjourned the plenary session yesterday afternoon to hold private meetings with Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe, after presenting a new statement of the British position, which took account of some of the Patriotic Front's concerns. The main aim of the private talks was to convince the leaders of the guerrilla alliance that elections in Zimbabwe should be fair to all parties.

The Patriotic Front for its part tabled a list of proposals for the interim arrangements before independence, which President Kaunda of Zambia had put to the British Government during his recent visit.

The principal issue which now divides Britain and the Patriotic Front is the status of the armed forces of the guerrillas and the present regime, in the interim period. Other differences apparent in President Kaunda's paper, which the Front has now taken as its own position, concern the duration of the election campaign itself and the role of Commonwealth observers.

Denying any split in its ranks, a Patriotic Front spokesman said last night that they were studying the British paper, but would not be rushed. "We do not think Lord Carrington wants to stampede us into making the idea of an election council, on which both sides would be represented, and an election commissioner would not expect," he added.

The other party to the conference took little part in yesterday's proceedings. Bishop

Muzorewa did not attend the session and is known to be eager to return home to Salisbury, to prepare for the elections. His delegation has already accepted the British proposals in full.

In the latest elaboration of the British proposals, Lord Carrington emphasized that the military forces of both sides would share the task of maintaining the ceasefire and be equally responsible to the British governor.

The practical arrangements will not be discussed until the next and final phase of the conference is reached. But Lord Carrington stipulated yesterday that arrangements would be made to see that the Patriotic Front forces who might be assembled in Rhodesia during the ceasefire would be properly housed and fed.

Although this approach is quite different from President Kaunda's proposal that the two separate armies should be in some way brought linked together to begin creating the new Zimbabwe defence force, it may be that Lord Carrington's assurances about the Rhodesian status will meet the Patriotic Front commanders' concern.

In any case, it is thought that the differences over the length of the election period, where the Patriotic Front is speaking of four months, and Britain is insisting on two months, are not so serious.

Welcoming some of the points on which he said the Patriotic Front had agreed to British proposals, Lord Carrington said that the idea of the general administration of Rhodesia during the interim period being in the hands of a British governor and supporting staff, was now accepted.

This was a step forward. The Patriotic Front also approved the idea of an election council, on which both sides would be represented, and an election commissioner.

He argued there would not be time to complete the registration of voters, but he granted the need for safeguards against any malpractice.

Mr Carter decides to continue sanctions

From David Cross
Washington, Nov 14.

To the anger of conservatives on Capitol Hill, President Carter tonight announced that the United States will persist with its economic sanctions against Zimbabwe Rhodesia, for the time being at least.

According to well-informed officials in the Administration and Congress, the decision reflects the State Department's determination "to avoid any precipitate action which might jeopardize the outcome of the London conference on Rhodesia. The position would, of course, change if the London talks lead to a settlement of the dispute.

The announcement will undoubtedly lead to a fierce battle in Congress to reverse the President's decision. An aide to Senator Jesse Helms, an influential conservative Republican from North Carolina, predicted an outcry in the Upper House, which twice this year voted to end sanctions.

Because of opposition in the House of Representatives, the Senate agreed last August to compromise arrangements retaining sanctions until November 15. However, President Carter's decision that it was in the best interests of the United States to continue them beyond that date could be overruled within 30 days by a majority vote in both Houses of Congress.

Although the Administration concedes that some progress has been made towards the establishment of a fully democratic system in Salisbury, it wants to keep in step with British policy towards Rhodesia.

The British Government has announced an end to its sanctions order under the Southern Rhodesia Act, but this is a largely symbolic change. The bulk of effective sanctions, like a trade ban and the transfer of funds, will remain in force until the country returns to full legality.

The United States has no such half-way house arrangement. All sanctions have either to be lifted or left in place.

Mr Reagan offers same old recipes

From David Cross
Washington, Nov 14.

Mr Ronald Reagan, the former Governor of California, has begun his third quest for the Presidency with a familiar list of Republican recipes for improving the United States economy and the country's stature in the world.

At a Republican dinner in New York last night and a Press conference on Capitol Hill here today, the 68-year-old former film actor promised more forceful treatment in America's relations with the Soviet Union, a "planned, orderly transfer" of federal programmes from Washington back to the states and tax cuts for individuals and industry.

"I don't agree that our nation must resign itself to inevitable decline, yielding in proud position to other hands," he said. "I am totally unwilling to see this country fail in its obligation to itself and to the other free peoples of the world."

Without mentioning President Carter by name, Mr Reagan said: "Leaders in our Government have told us that we, the people, have lost confidence in ourselves. Well, it is true there is a lack of confidence, an unease with things the way they are."

"But the confidence we have lost is confidence in our Government's policies."



Mr Reagan, in New York, to launch his campaign, talking with Mr Joey Adams, columnist on the 'New York Post'.

Reagan's announcement of his candidacy for the Republican nomination were a proposal for a "North American accord" among the United States, Canada and Mexico on policies of common interest" and support for Puerto Rican statehood.

It is probably no coincidence that Puerto Rico will hold its primary on February 17 at the opening of next year's numbering procedure.

Political observers detected less stringency in Mr Reagan's speech and press conference.

The only new points in Mr.

Politicians protest at Suharto state visit

By Our Political Staff

The all-party Parliamentary Human Rights Group yesterday sent a letter to President Suharto, who is on a state visit to Britain, protesting at the detention of political prisoners in Indonesia and also at the occupation of East Timor by the Indonesian Army.

Lord Attenborough and Mr Austin Mitchell, MP for Coventry, called at Buckingham Palace to deliver the letter which had 32 signatures from both Houses of Parliament.

The letter drew the President's attention to the concern felt by many British people about the continued detention of thousands of political prisoners in Indonesia over very long periods of time.

A group of Labour backbenchers also sent a letter to Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, who met President Suharto at Downing Street yesterday, stating that they were deeply disturbed about the decision to invite President Suharto.

A Downing Street statement said that "Mrs Thatcher and President Suharto discussed a number of international issues, including the situation in South East Asia with special reference to Kampuchea.

Six taken ill: Six members of the delegation accompanying President Suharto, including two government ministers, have been taken ill. The president is also believed to be suffering from illness, described by a Foreign Office spokesman as having "flu-like symptoms".

A decision will be taken later today about whether to go ahead with the banquet to be given by the Queen tonight.

The President has a very heavy programme and it is possible that he, too, is not feeling well", a spokesman for the Indonesian delegation said.

The party stopped overnight in Geneva on the way to Britain and it was snowing.

"On their arrival here they travelled in open carriages and although it was a short distance it was very cold. I think it is a question of bad cases of 'flu rather than malaria."

Namibia peace zone manning upsets Swapo

From Our Correspondent

Geneva, Nov 14.

Prospects for a Namibia settlement seem rather dimmed after a reservation expressed by the South West Africa People's Organization (Swapo), the guerrilla group which has been fighting along Namibia's border.

Swapo officials would have to evacuate the 850-mile-long zone which would be imposed along Namibia's border.

The decision is seen by diplomatic observers as a victory for cabinet hard-liners

One immediate and predictable result was to unify political leaders on the West Bank in a fashion not seen since their election in 1976. By midday, Mr Shaka had rendered their resignations and similar moves

to the elected councils were expected to follow.

As well as posing administrative problems for the Israeli authorities, the mass resignation has thrown together moderate and extreme West Bank leaders in common cause.

By coincidence, the latest in the long round of Israeli-Egyptian negotiations on Palestine, which began this morning in Tel Aviv, has been suspended. The West Bank issue is on the agenda.

The decision is seen by diplomatic observers as a victory for cabinet hard-liners

One immediate and predictable result was to unify political leaders on the West Bank in a fashion not seen since their election in 1976. By midday, Mr Shaka had rendered their resignations and similar moves

to the elected councils were expected to follow.

As well as posing administrative problems for the Israeli authorities, the mass resignation has thrown together moderate and extreme West Bank leaders in common cause.

The decision is seen by diplomatic observers as a victory for cabinet hard-liners

One immediate and predictable result was to unify political leaders on the West Bank in a fashion not seen since their election in 1976. By midday, Mr Shaka had rendered their resignations and similar moves

to the elected councils were expected to follow.

As well as posing administrative problems for the Israeli authorities, the mass resignation has thrown together moderate and extreme West Bank leaders in common cause.

The decision is seen by diplomatic observers as a victory for cabinet hard-liners

One immediate and predictable result was to unify political leaders on the West Bank in a fashion not seen since their election in 1976. By midday, Mr Shaka had rendered their resignations and similar moves

to the elected councils were expected to follow.

As well as posing administrative problems for the Israeli authorities, the mass resignation has thrown together moderate and extreme West Bank leaders in common cause.

The decision is seen by diplomatic observers as a victory for cabinet hard-liners

One immediate and predictable result was to unify political leaders on the West Bank in a fashion not seen since their election in 1976. By midday, Mr Shaka had rendered their resignations and similar moves

to the elected councils were expected to follow.

As well as posing administrative problems for the Israeli authorities, the mass resignation has thrown together moderate and extreme West Bank leaders in common cause.

The decision is seen by diplomatic observers as a victory for cabinet hard-liners

One immediate and predictable result was to unify political leaders on the West Bank in a fashion not seen since their election in 1976. By midday, Mr Shaka had rendered their resignations and similar moves

to the elected councils were expected to follow.

As well as posing administrative problems for the Israeli authorities, the mass resignation has thrown together moderate and extreme West Bank leaders in common cause.

The decision is seen by diplomatic observers as a victory for cabinet hard-liners

One immediate and predictable result was to unify political leaders on the West Bank in a fashion not seen since their election in 1976. By midday, Mr Shaka had rendered their resignations and similar moves

to the elected councils were expected to follow.

As well as posing administrative problems for the Israeli authorities, the mass resignation has thrown together moderate and extreme West Bank leaders in common cause.

The decision is seen by diplomatic observers as a victory for cabinet hard-liners

One immediate and predictable result was to unify political leaders on the West Bank in a fashion not seen since their election in 1976. By midday, Mr Shaka had rendered their resignations and similar moves

to the elected councils were expected to follow.

As well as posing administrative problems for the Israeli authorities, the mass resignation has thrown together moderate and extreme West Bank leaders in common cause.

The decision is seen by diplomatic observers as a victory for cabinet hard-liners

One immediate and predictable result was to unify political leaders on the West Bank in a fashion not seen since their election in 1976. By midday, Mr Shaka had rendered their resignations and similar moves

to the elected councils were expected to follow.

As well as posing administrative problems for the Israeli authorities, the mass resignation has thrown together moderate and extreme West Bank leaders in common cause.

The decision is seen by diplomatic observers as a victory for cabinet hard-liners

One immediate and predictable result was to unify political leaders on the West Bank in a fashion not seen since their election in 1976. By midday, Mr Shaka had rendered their resignations and similar moves

to the elected councils were expected to follow.

As well as posing administrative problems for the Israeli authorities, the mass resignation has thrown together moderate and extreme West Bank leaders in common cause.

The decision is seen by diplomatic observers as a victory for cabinet hard-liners

One immediate and predictable result was to unify political leaders on the West Bank in a fashion not seen since their election in 1976. By midday, Mr Shaka had rendered their resignations and similar moves

to the elected councils were expected to follow.

As well as posing administrative problems for the Israeli authorities, the mass resignation has thrown together moderate and extreme West Bank leaders in common cause.

The decision is seen by diplomatic observers as a victory for cabinet hard-liners

One immediate and predictable result was to unify political leaders on the West Bank in a fashion not seen since their election in 1976. By midday, Mr Shaka had rendered their resignations and similar moves

to the elected councils were expected to follow.

As well as posing administrative problems for the Israeli authorities, the mass resignation has thrown together moderate and extreme West Bank leaders in common cause.

The decision is seen by diplomatic observers as a victory for cabinet hard-liners

One immediate and predictable result was to unify political leaders on the West Bank in a fashion not seen since their election in 1976. By midday, Mr Shaka had rendered their resignations and similar moves

to the elected councils were expected to follow.

As well as posing administrative problems for the Israeli authorities, the mass resignation has thrown together moderate and extreme West Bank leaders in common cause.

The decision is seen by diplomatic observers as a victory for cabinet hard-liners

One immediate and predictable result was to unify political leaders on the West Bank in a fashion not seen since their election in 1976. By midday, Mr Shaka had rendered their resignations and similar moves

to the elected councils were expected to follow.

As well as posing administrative problems for the Israeli authorities, the mass resignation has thrown together moderate and extreme West Bank leaders in common cause.

The decision is seen by diplomatic observers as a victory for cabinet hard-liners

One immediate and predictable result was to unify political leaders on the West Bank in a fashion not seen since their election in 1976. By midday, Mr Shaka had rendered their resignations and similar moves

to the elected councils were expected to follow.

As well as posing administrative problems for the Israeli authorities, the mass resignation has thrown together moderate and extreme West Bank leaders in common cause.

The decision is seen by diplomatic observers as a victory for cabinet hard-liners

One immediate and predictable result was to unify political leaders on the West Bank in a fashion not seen since their election in 1976. By midday, Mr Shaka had rendered their resignations and similar moves

to the elected councils were expected to follow.

As well as posing administrative problems for the Israeli authorities, the mass resignation has thrown together moderate and extreme West Bank leaders in common cause.

The decision is seen by diplomatic observers as a victory for cabinet hard-liners

One immediate and predictable result was to unify political leaders on the West Bank in a fashion not seen since their election in 1976. By midday, Mr Shaka had rendered their resignations and similar moves

to the elected councils were expected to follow.

</

Overseas
St
charto
visit

OVERSEAS

Links between Iran and America are near breaking point

From Robert Fisk

Tehran, Nov 14

Relations between Iran and the United States appeared to be at a breaking point tonight after Iran had announced its intention to withdraw Government reserves from American banks and President Carter had decided to freeze Iranian funds under the American International Emergency Economic Powers Act.

The Iranian decision to take up to \$12,000m of Government funds from accounts in United States banks both in America and abroad was disclosed this morning by Mr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the newly appointed Foreign Minister, who told a press conference in Tehran that the ruling Revolutionary Council had "approved" the action.

It was probably inevitable that Mr Carter would take steps to stop so large an outflow of cash from American banks, but which the United States had also been paying in accounts for the now-blocked Iranian oil supply. Indeed, there was a suspicion in Tehran that the Iranian action was designed to prompt just such a response from Mr Carter.

In fact, the Iranian authorities are unclear how their funds could be withdrawn rapidly without the United States even with a presidential veto on such a transaction, and there is considerable doubt about the exact figure for Iranian dollar reserves held by American banks.

Although diplomatic relations still exist theoretically between the two countries, the telephone connection between the State Department and America's occupied embassy in Tehran is one of the few direct contacts now left between the Carter Administration and the authorities in Iran.

Students at the embassy confirmed today that they had received a call from the State Department. They said they told the caller that their sole condition for the release of the prisoners was still the extradition of Dr Sadiq, who was admitted to the United States for treatment for cancer.

Mr Bani-Sadr made his announcement in the main hall of the Iranian Foreign Ministry. It was not until half-way through his press conference that he mentioned—in an almost off-hand way—that Iran intended

to withdraw \$12,000m of Iranian Government funds. "We will remove all our money from American banks and put it into the banks of countries more favourable to us, like France and Germany," he said.

In fact, about 50 per cent of Iranian reserves are believed to be in West German banks. According to one banking official, only about \$7,000m is lodged in the United States.

Foreign Minister Ali Shariati, the Iranian Oil Minister, said that Iran had sent a telegram to the meeting of Opec ministers in Vienna to announce formally that Iran had cut all exports to the United States and that it expected to be "backed up" by the other oil-producing nations.

He repeated the claim made yesterday by Dr Sadiq Shariati, the acting Minister of National Guidance, that Iran's Revolutionary Council had made its decision to cut supplies to the United States because Mr Carter had ordered a halt to imports of Iranian oil.

While both the American Government and the Iranian Revolutionary Council are prepared to offer higher stakes, first with the oil weapon and then with the oil weapon, than with a limited financial war, the original cause of the breakdown of relations between the two countries—the 53 hostages held inside the United States Embassy in Tehran—has been almost forgotten by the Iranian press.

Today, however, it became apparent that even Mr Bani-Sadr was unclear as to the exact number of conditions which the Americans must fulfil in order to secure the release of the hostages. A Foreign Ministry document released to the overseas press said:

"In accordance with Dr Bani-Sadr's own letter to Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United States Secretary-General, in which he demands only an investigation into the Shah's 'criminally' and the transfer of the Shah's wealth to Iran.

However, in a different translation of the same letter, principally intended for domestic consumption, there is an extra sentence added to the first condition to the effect that the Shah should be returned to Iran for trial.

Leading article, page 17
The reason why, page 25

Security Council rebuffs Tehran call for meeting

New York, Nov 14.—Members of the United Nations Security Council today rebuffed Iran's call for a meeting, diplomatic sources said.

The members were unanimous that debate on the Iranian crisis would be unprofitable while hostage negotiations were continuing in the American Embassy in Tehran.

The sources said this view emerged during a private consultation conducted by the president, Señor Sergio Palacios of Bolivia, who was also talking to the Iranian Chargé d'Affaires, Mr Jumal Shemirani.

Mr Cyrus Vance, the Secretary of State, came to New York today for talks with Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, and with some council members, intending to urge that the council reject Iran's request unless the hostages were freed.

Mr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the Iranian Foreign Minister, asked last night for members of the council to consider a proposal that the United States was threatening international peace

Christie's and Sotheby's in New York squabble

From Michael Leopold

New York, Nov 14.—An unedifying squabble has started between the New York branches of London's two leading fine art auctioneers. It illustrates the change in these traditionally gentlemanly businesses since they were transplanted into the feverish commercial climate of the United States.

The dispute reached such a pitch that Christie's, which regards itself as the wronged party, issued a pained press release last month accusing its rival, Sotheby's (here trading as Sotheby Parke-Bernet), of making "erroneous claims about records in jewelry."

It all springs from the competition between the houses, which has grown steadily fiercer since Christie's opened its New York rooms two years ago. Before that, Sotheby's had been undisputed leader in the city's fine art market since taking over Parke-Bernet, in 1964.

The chief weapons in the battle have been claims of fresh world record prices and they have proliferated alarmingly. In a time of inflation, and with the auction market being opened to more categories of work, an auction house can find a record almost every time it holds a sale.

Last month Sotheby's slipped when it said that a two-day "record" sale here, totalling \$8,524,450 (£4,111,000), had broken the world record for a single sale. It was forced to retract when Christie's pointed out that its own annual Geneva sales were higher, but that did not deter Sotheby's from repeating its claim in a newsletter.

That was why last month's mistake provoked Christie's to protest by press release. "We have been selling jewelry since the eighteenth century and have never had any reason to make false or misleading claims about the success of our sales," it said.

At this point, Christie's issued its inflammatory press release, inspiring Sotheby's to change its posture from a defensive to an aggressive one.

No headway made in Sino-Soviet meetings

From Michael Blyden

Moscow, Nov 14

Soviet and Chinese negotiators met again this week for their fourth plenary session, since talks on restoring the deep-seated differences between the two countries formally began last month. So far, some progress has been made, with both sides re-examining their earlier positions.

The talks, the first serious attempt to heal the rift between Moscow and Peking, for 15 years, have made no headway at all so far and both the Russians and the Chinese are openly sceptical of anything substantial coming out of them.

Both sides are led by deputy foreign ministers, the Chinese by Mr Wang Youping, until May his country's ambassador to Moscow, and the Russians by Mr Gennadi Dzhaparidze, a veteran negotiator who has been conducting the frayed 10-year border talks with Peking.

The Chinese delegation arrived in September, but the first month was spent in five preliminary meetings to agree on an agenda. That question is still unresolved. The Russians have proposed a joint declaration of principles, while the Chinese want to discuss matters point by point.

In the process, Mr Hoxha reveals his gathering doubts about Chairman Mao's theory and practice of Maoism. He concludes that Mao was not a Marxist and that the Chinese revolution was not genuinely

Only Stalin escapes admission to Mr Hoxha's gallery of rogues

Diary of the Albanian outsider who finds rest of world now totally out of step

From Dessa Trevisan

Belgrade, Nov 14

Politicians do not usually publish their memoirs while they are in power, but Mr Enver Hoxha, the Albanian Communist Party leader, is an unusual politician even by Communist standards. He has been in power for 35 years and, over that period, his country formed and broke off three successive alliances—first with Yugoslavia, then with Russia, and finally with China.

He has now just published his 1,900-page diary, entitled *Reflections on China*. It is an insider's story with a running commentary about the state of Sino-Albanian relationships. The "eternal, unbreakable alliance" began in 1951 and collapsed in 1978 the same way as the previous two.

The Hoxha story is as bizarre and intriguing as the alliance itself, providing an even more fascinating insight into the Albanian leader's character, deep-rooted mistrust, extreme pride, fanaticism and the catastrophic world of communist point by point.

In the process, Mr Hoxha reveals his gathering doubts about Chairman Mao's theory and practice of Maoism. He concludes that Mao was not a Marxist and that the Chinese revolution was not genuinely

proletarian. With China described as a "corrupt regime"; when Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader and head of state, "talks as the sole, lone bastion of true revolution, it is like the noise of a tin can tied to a dog's tail".

To make his point clearer still, he dismisses virtually the entire past and present leadership of the Communist world as turncoats, pseudo-Marxists, American agents or lackeys of the bourgeoisie.

Chair Enver, the late Prime Minister, was the greatest, largest, the Chinese Shakespearean theatre of American imperialism".

President Ceausescu of Romania was "an adventurer and a panderer, who runs a

the world, and this being so, he wants to establish businesslike relations with all, except those who have "evil intentions"—America and Russia, and those who are still "not honouring their debts". Britain and West Germany.

Paradoxically, the diary prepares the ground for a more pragmatic foreign policy which, after a difficult start a year ago, is now beginning to make some headway. Diplomatic and other contacts with West Europe, in particular, are being stepped up, and relations with Yugoslavia continue to improve.

What Mr Hoxha is looking for is trade, not ideas. For Albania, which in its postwar history relied heavily on its successive patrons, trade is obviously a vital issue. A few days ago Mr Hoxha called for great efforts in the search for a hard currency, which suggests that these have been disappointing.

In fact, there was a note of impatience with what an Albanian diplomat described as Britain's failure to settle the Albanian gold issue, which the Albanians insist upon as a precondition for the resumption of diplomatic relations.

The gold, estimated at £8m, has been kept in British custody since Mr Begin and his colleagues had made a severe effort to get the Bill passed.

The Bill may be introduced again after a two-month cooling off period.

Abortion Bill failure shakes Begin coalition

From Moshe Brilliant

Tel Aviv, Nov 14

The Israeli Government was shaken this week when a Bill designed to stop allowing women to have abortions for social reasons failed to pass its first reading in Parliament in Jerusalem. With 10 coalition deputies voting with the Opposition or abstaining, the vote was 54-54.

This meant Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, failed to deliver on an undertaking to the ultra-orthodox Agudat Israel Party to enact the reform as their condition for entering his coalition in 1977. The defection of their four deputies now would leave the government with a narrow parliamentary majority of one. Several deputies in the coalition who have complained that the government's West Bank settlement policy was too soft have been sitting on the fence.

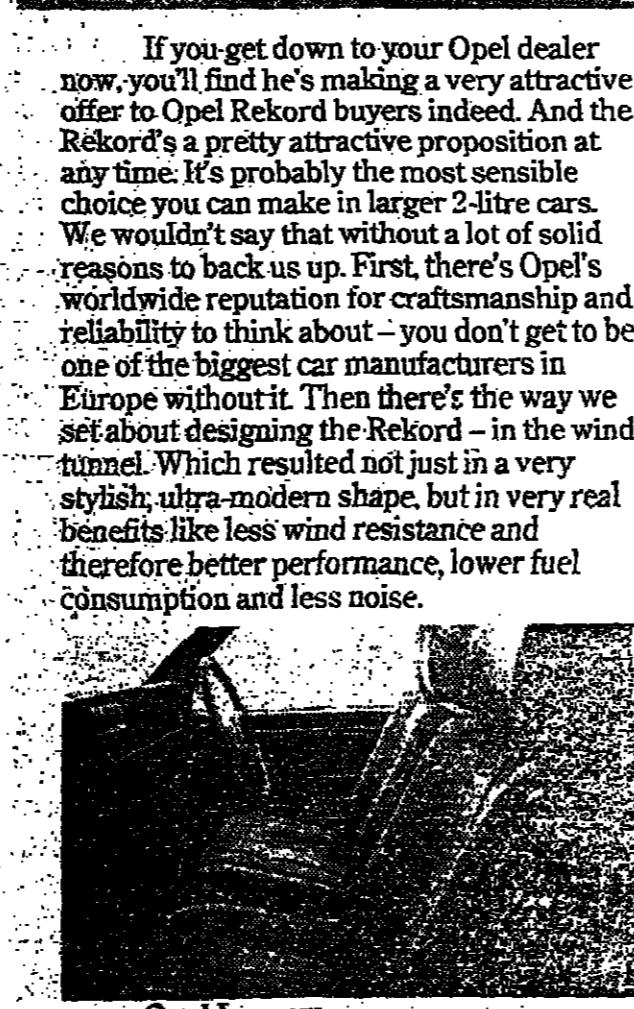
The decision whether the four Agudat Israel deputies will leave the coalition will be taken by the movement's spiritual leaders, a council of elderly religious scholars. But Rabbi Shlomo Lorincz, the party's leader in Parliament, said he will recommend that they give the government another chance since Mr Begin and his colleagues had made a severe effort to get the Bill passed.

The Bill may be introduced again after a two-month cooling off period.

Opel reliability and comfort—and now a Great Deal more!



The 2-litre Rekord.



Opel Luxury
To build a world-beater, you have to put everything you've got into it. And that's exactly what we've done with the Rekord.

Rekord fuel consumption figures	
Government fuel consumption test	
Imperial MPG	Metric L/100 km
Urban 56mph 75mph	Urban 90kph 120kph
Saloon 2-05 23.0	40.4 30.7 12.3 7.0 9.2

Berlina HL, illustrated. You step into a world of luxurious velour upholstery, cut-pile carpeting and tinted glass. Sink back and you're confronted by an array of sensible, practical controls and such luxuries as electric windows, a steel sun-roof, wide alloy wheels, halogen headlights with wash-wipers, and much, much more.

Opel Handling

The advanced engineering principles which have led to this positive handling under all conditions are also at the root of the Rekord's relaxing quietness. So watch your speedometer—or your rear-view mirror!

Opel Economy

In spite of the Rekord's feeling of opulent luxury, we're as conscious as you are of the cost of running a car today. So, thanks to the Rekord's wind-tunnel-tested design and Opel's engineering flair, you can still rely on over 40 mpg at a steady 56 mph and a sensible 23 mpg around town.

Opel Parts and Service

As you can see, we're rather proud of the Rekord. We're just as proud of our highly sophisticated computerised parts and service system that backs it up. Opel now have over 230 dealers up and down the country—for the address of your nearest, and for a free brochure on the Opel range, simply fill in the coupon. This will also bring you details of the Opel Owners' Insurance Plan* which offers substantial savings. Details of Fleet Insurance Plan* on request.

Rekord prices from £5,469. Berlina HL illustrated £6,718. Prices correct at 1 October 1979 include seat belts, car taxes and VAT. Delivery and number plates extra.

*Not applicable in Northern Ireland.

Opel Information Service,
P.O. Box 2, Central Way, Feltham,
Middlesex TW14 0TG.

Please send me the Opel Model Range
Brochure and Dealer List.

Name _____

Address _____

OPEL 
Reliability comes as standard.

R

TT1

SPORT

Cricket

Willey and Miller encourage England

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

Brisbane, Nov 14

England drew the opening match of their tour here today after Brearley, at tea time, had made a token declaration. When bad light stopped play Queensland, having been left with 284 to win in two hours, were 97 for one and the fourteenth of the last 20 overs was being bowled.

From an English point of view the most heartening feature of the tour was the coming of Willey and Miller. Who came down to this morning when England were in some danger of defeat. With four and a half hours left and five wickets in hand, Gower and Miller added an unbroken 109 with some style and application not shown by Gower and Gooch.

Playing as though practice was the motto of the tour, the last two were both caught at mid-off, trying to hit the ball back over the bowler's head. A pity, though, it is to discourage anyone from carrying the fight to the bowler's wicket. The ball could have felt that they had rather got themselves out, although in each case the ball did "stop" on the wicket.

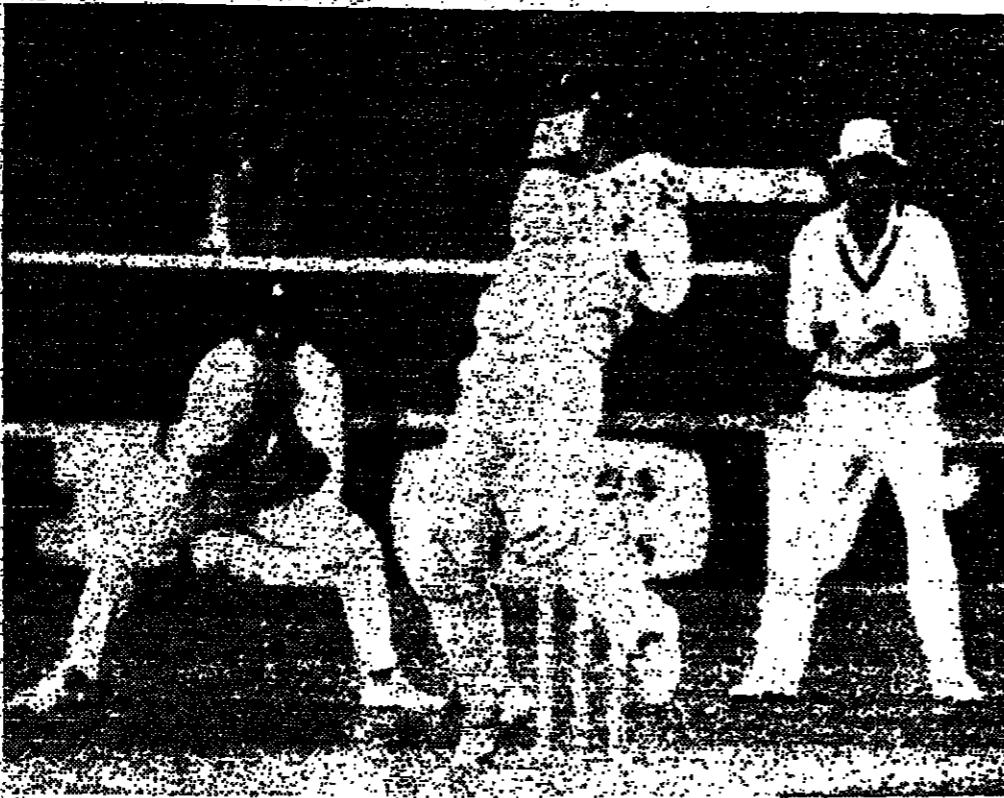
Brearley had probably been unlucky with his decision. He was given out, caught at the wicket, when there was clearly some doubt about whether he had hit the ball. Brearley was caught at slip, 32 from the start, and off the last ball of the successive four. However, the two off-spin bowlers aiming at their legs the batsmen soon lost interest.

England's new cricket will be remembered for its opening against Northern New South Wales on Saturday and Sunday. There are still many batsmen who have to play themselves into form and Brearley has done that well.

One of the most gratifying aspects of Willey's success is that it is his natural game to put the ball low. Less encouraging is the outlook for Hendrick, whose injured shoulder should be given 48 hours to recover and then he should be fit.

Unless they persuade Old Dilley to emerge from retirement, Dilley may yet find himself playing a part in the Test matches rather than simply serving as a useful apprentice to the bowlers.

It is, if it is necessary to wear him out, he will, instead, be optioned



Cesier (left) and Greg Chappell wait for Willey to bat. He does not oblige.

to declare and the match still petered out.

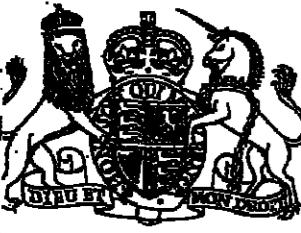
The motto of Brearley's decision was that it allowed Willey and Miller, in partnership, again to bowl 14 overs, and to bowl them accurately enough to encourage them to play the ball over.

The drawback of it was that it offered Greg Chappell the opportunity to find some form with 20 overs remaining.

Test cricket, however, is not a game of 20 overs, remaining. Queensland needed 22 to win. The Captain, who had been offered a deal by the Australian Board, said that agreement had been reached "subject to one or two minor alterations." He will be giving a statement in two or three days.

Total (5 wkt decr): 1-16, 2-17.

FALL OF WICKET: 1-16, 2-17. L. W. Miller, 1-16, 2-17. G. J. Chappell, 2-17. G. R. Willey, 3-17. D. J. Hendrick, 4-17. G. J. Chappell, 5-17. G. R. Willey, 6-17. D. J. Hendrick, 7-17. G. J. Chappell, 8-17. G. R. Willey, 9-17. D. J. Hendrick, 10-17. G. J. Chappell, 11-17. G. R. Willey, 12-17. D. J. Hendrick, 13-17. G. J. Chappell, 14-17. G. R. Willey, 15-17. D. J. Hendrick, 16-17. G. J. Chappell, 17-17. G. R. Willey, 18-17. D. J. Hendrick, 19-17. G. J. Chappell, 20-17. G. R. Willey, 21-17. D. J. Hendrick, 22-17. G. J. Chappell, 23-17. G. R. Willey, 24-17. D. J. Hendrick, 25-17. G. J. Chappell, 26-17. G. R. Willey, 27-17. D. J. Hendrick, 28-17. G. J. Chappell, 29-17. G. R. Willey, 30-17. D. J. Hendrick, 31-17. G. J. Chappell, 32-17. G. R. Willey, 33-17. D. J. Hendrick, 34-17. G. J. Chappell, 35-17. G. R. Willey, 36-17. D. J. Hendrick, 37-17. G. J. Chappell, 38-17. G. R. Willey, 39-17. D. J. Hendrick, 40-17. G. J. Chappell, 41-17. G. R. Willey, 42-17. D. J. Hendrick, 43-17. G. J. Chappell, 44-17. G. R. Willey, 45-17. D. J. Hendrick, 46-17. G. J. Chappell, 47-17. G. R. Willey, 48-17. D. J. Hendrick, 49-17. G. J. Chappell, 50-17. G. R. Willey, 51-17. D. J. Hendrick, 52-17. G. J. Chappell, 53-17. G. R. Willey, 54-17. D. J. Hendrick, 55-17. G. J. Chappell, 56-17. G. R. Willey, 57-17. D. J. Hendrick, 58-17. G. J. Chappell, 59-17. G. R. Willey, 60-17. D. J. Hendrick, 61-17. G. J. Chappell, 62-17. G. R. Willey, 63-17. D. J. Hendrick, 64-17. G. J. Chappell, 65-17. G. R. Willey, 66-17. D. J. Hendrick, 67-17. G. J. Chappell, 68-17. G. R. Willey, 69-17. D. J. Hendrick, 70-17. G. J. Chappell, 71-17. G. R. Willey, 72-17. D. J. Hendrick, 73-17. G. J. Chappell, 74-17. G. R. Willey, 75-17. D. J. Hendrick, 76-17. G. J. Chappell, 77-17. G. R. Willey, 78-17. D. J. Hendrick, 79-17. G. J. Chappell, 80-17. G. R. Willey, 81-17. D. J. Hendrick, 82-17. G. J. Chappell, 83-17. G. R. Willey, 84-17. D. J. Hendrick, 85-17. G. J. Chappell, 86-17. G. R. Willey, 87-17. D. J. Hendrick, 88-17. G. J. Chappell, 89-17. G. R. Willey, 90-17. D. J. Hendrick, 91-17. G. J. Chappell, 92-17. G. R. Willey, 93-17. D. J. Hendrick, 94-17. G. J. Chappell, 95-17. G. R. Willey, 96-17. D. J. Hendrick, 97-17. G. J. Chappell, 98-17. G. R. Willey, 99-17. D. J. Hendrick, 100-17. G. J. Chappell, 101-17. G. R. Willey, 102-17. D. J. Hendrick, 103-17. G. J. Chappell, 104-17. G. R. Willey, 105-17. D. J. Hendrick, 106-17. G. J. Chappell, 107-17. G. R. Willey, 108-17. D. J. Hendrick, 109-17. G. J. Chappell, 110-17. G. R. Willey, 111-17. D. J. Hendrick, 112-17. G. J. Chappell, 113-17. G. R. Willey, 114-17. D. J. Hendrick, 115-17. G. J. Chappell, 116-17. G. R. Willey, 117-17. D. J. Hendrick, 118-17. G. J. Chappell, 119-17. G. R. Willey, 120-17. D. J. Hendrick, 121-17. G. J. Chappell, 122-17. G. R. Willey, 123-17. D. J. Hendrick, 124-17. G. J. Chappell, 125-17. G. R. Willey, 126-17. D. J. Hendrick, 127-17. G. J. Chappell, 128-17. G. R. Willey, 129-17. D. J. Hendrick, 130-17. G. J. Chappell, 131-17. G. R. Willey, 132-17. D. J. Hendrick, 133-17. G. J. Chappell, 134-17. G. R. Willey, 135-17. D. J. Hendrick, 136-17. G. J. Chappell, 137-17. G. R. Willey, 138-17. D. J. Hendrick, 139-17. G. J. Chappell, 140-17. G. R. Willey, 141-17. D. J. Hendrick, 142-17. G. J. Chappell, 143-17. G. R. Willey, 144-17. D. J. Hendrick, 145-17. G. J. Chappell, 146-17. G. R. Willey, 147-17. D. J. Hendrick, 148-17. G. J. Chappell, 149-17. G. R. Willey, 150-17. D. J. Hendrick, 151-17. G. J. Chappell, 152-17. G. R. Willey, 153-17. D. J. Hendrick, 154-17. G. J. Chappell, 155-17. G. R. Willey, 156-17. D. J. Hendrick, 157-17. G. J. Chappell, 158-17. G. R. Willey, 159-17. D. J. Hendrick, 160-17. G. J. Chappell, 161-17. G. R. Willey, 162-17. D. J. Hendrick, 163-17. G. J. Chappell, 164-17. G. R. Willey, 165-17. D. J. Hendrick, 166-17. G. J. Chappell, 167-17. G. R. Willey, 168-17. D. J. Hendrick, 169-17. G. J. Chappell, 170-17. G. R. Willey, 171-17. D. J. Hendrick, 172-17. G. J. Chappell, 173-17. G. R. Willey, 174-17. D. J. Hendrick, 175-17. G. J. Chappell, 176-17. G. R. Willey, 177-17. D. J. Hendrick, 178-17. G. J. Chappell, 179-17. G. R. Willey, 180-17. D. J. Hendrick, 181-17. G. J. Chappell, 182-17. G. R. Willey, 183-17. D. J. Hendrick, 184-17. G. J. Chappell, 185-17. G. R. Willey, 186-17. D. J. Hendrick, 187-17. G. J. Chappell, 188-17. G. R. Willey, 189-17. D. J. Hendrick, 190-17. G. J. Chappell, 191-17. G. R. Willey, 192-17. D. J. Hendrick, 193-17. G. J. Chappell, 194-17. G. R. Willey, 195-17. D. J. Hendrick, 196-17. G. J. Chappell, 197-17. G. R. Willey, 198-17. D. J. Hendrick, 199-17. G. J. Chappell, 200-17. G. R. Willey, 201-17. D. J. Hendrick, 202-17. G. J. Chappell, 203-17. G. R. Willey, 204-17. D. J. Hendrick, 205-17. G. J. Chappell, 206-17. G. R. Willey, 207-17. D. J. Hendrick, 208-17. G. J. Chappell, 209-17. G. R. Willey, 210-17. D. J. Hendrick, 211-17. G. J. Chappell, 212-17. G. R. Willey, 213-17. D. J. Hendrick, 214-17. G. J. Chappell, 215-17. G. R. Willey, 216-17. D. J. Hendrick, 217-17. G. J. Chappell, 218-17. G. R. Willey, 219-17. D. J. Hendrick, 220-17. G. J. Chappell, 221-17. G. R. Willey, 222-17. D. J. Hendrick, 223-17. G. J. Chappell, 224-17. G. R. Willey, 225-17. D. J. Hendrick, 226-17. G. J. Chappell, 227-17. G. R. Willey, 228-17. D. J. Hendrick, 229-17. G. J. Chappell, 230-17. G. R. Willey, 231-17. D. J. Hendrick, 232-17. G. J. Chappell, 233-17. G. R. Willey, 234-17. D. J. Hendrick, 235-17. G. J. Chappell, 236-17. G. R. Willey, 237-17. D. J. Hendrick, 238-17. G. J. Chappell, 239-17. G. R. Willey, 240-17. D. J. Hendrick, 241-17. G. J. Chappell, 242-17. G. R. Willey, 243-17. D. J. Hendrick, 244-17. G. J. Chappell, 245-17. G. R. Willey, 246-17. D. J. Hendrick, 247-17. G. J. Chappell, 248-17. G. R. Willey, 249-17. D. J. Hendrick, 250-17. G. J. Chappell, 251-17. G. R. Willey, 252-17. D. J. Hendrick, 253-17. G. J. Chappell, 254-17. G. R. Willey, 255-17. D. J. Hendrick, 256-17. G. J. Chappell, 257-17. G. R. Willey, 258-17. D. J. Hendrick, 259-17. G. J. Chappell, 260-17. G. R. Willey, 261-17. D. J. Hendrick, 262-17. G. J. Chappell, 263-17. G. R. Willey, 264-17. D. J. Hendrick, 265-17. G. J. Chappell, 266-17. G. R. Willey, 267-17. D. J. Hendrick, 268-17. G. J. Chappell, 269-17. G. R. Willey, 270-17. D. J. Hendrick, 271-17. G. J. Chappell, 272-17. G. R. Willey, 273-17. D. J. Hendrick, 274-17. G. J. Chappell, 275-17. G. R. Willey, 276-17. D. J. Hendrick, 277-17. G. J. Chappell, 278-17. G. R. Willey, 279-17. D. J. Hendrick, 280-17. G. J. Chappell, 281-17. G. R. Willey, 282-17. D. J. Hendrick, 283-17. G. J. Chappell, 284-17. G. R. Willey, 285-17. D. J. Hendrick, 286-17. G. J. Chappell, 287-17. G. R. Willey, 288-17. D. J. Hendrick, 289-17. G. J. Chappell, 290-17. G. R. Willey, 291-17. D. J. Hendrick, 292-17. G. J. Chappell, 293-17. G. R. Willey, 294-17. D. J. Hendrick, 295-17. G. J. Chappell, 296-17. G. R. Willey, 297-17. D. J. Hendrick, 298-17. G. J. Chappell, 299-17. G. R. Willey, 300-17. D. J. Hendrick, 301-17. G. J. Chappell, 302-17. G. R. Willey, 303-17. D. J. Hendrick, 304-17. G. J. Chappell, 305-17. G. R. Willey, 306-17. D. J. Hendrick, 307-17. G. J. Chappell, 308-17. G. R. Willey, 309-17. D. J. Hendrick, 310-17. G. J. Chappell, 311-17. G. R. Willey, 312-17. D. J. Hendrick, 313-17. G. J. Chappell, 314-17. G. R. Willey, 315-17. D. J. Hendrick, 316-17. G. J. Chappell, 317-17. G. R. Willey, 318-17. D. J. Hendrick, 319-17. G. J. Chappell, 320-17. G. R. Willey, 321-17. D. J. Hendrick, 322-17. G. J. Chappell, 323-17. G. R. Willey, 324-17. D. J. Hendrick, 325-17. G. J. Chappell, 326-17. G. R. Willey, 327-17. D. J. Hendrick, 328-17. G. J. Chappell, 329-17. G. R. Willey, 330-17. D. J. Hendrick, 331-17. G. J. Chappell, 332-17. G. R. Willey, 333-17. D. J. Hendrick, 334-17. G. J. Chappell, 335-17. G. R. Willey, 336-17. D. J. Hendrick, 337-17. G. J. Chappell, 338-17. G. R. Willey, 339-17. D. J. Hendrick, 340-17. G. J. Chappell, 341-17. G. R. Willey, 342-17. D. J. Hendrick, 343-17. G. J. Chappell, 344-17. G. R. Willey, 345-17. D. J. Hendrick, 346-17. G. J. Chappell, 347-17. G. R. Willey, 348-17. D. J. Hendrick, 349-17. G. J. Chappell, 350-17. G. R. Willey, 351-17. D. J. Hendrick, 352-17. G. J. Chappell, 353-17. G. R. Willey, 354-17. D. J. Hendrick, 355-17. G. J. Chappell, 356-17. G. R. Willey, 357-17. D. J. Hendrick, 358-17. G. J. Chappell, 359-17. G. R. Willey, 360-17. D. J. Hendrick, 361-17. G. J. Chappell, 362-17. G. R. Willey, 363-17. D. J. Hendrick, 364-17. G. J. Chappell, 365-17. G. R. Willey, 366-17. D. J. Hendrick, 367-17. G. J. Chappell, 368-17. G. R. Willey, 369-17. D. J. Hendrick, 370-17. G. J. Chappell, 371-17. G. R. Willey, 372-17. D. J. Hendrick, 373-17. G. J. Chappell, 374-17. G. R. Willey, 375-17. D. J. Hendrick, 376-17. G. J. Chappell, 377-17. G. R. Willey, 378-17. D. J. Hendrick, 379-17. G. J. Chappell, 380-17. G. R. Willey, 381-17. D. J. Hendrick, 382-17. G. J. Chappell, 383-17. G. R. Willey, 384-17. D. J. Hendrick, 385-17. G. J. Chappell, 386-17. G. R. Willey, 387-17. D. J. Hendrick, 388-17. G. J. Chappell, 389-17. G. R. Willey, 390-17. D. J. Hendrick, 391-17. G. J. Chappell, 392-17. G. R. Willey, 393-17. D. J. Hendrick, 394-17. G. J. Chappell, 395-17. G. R. Willey, 396-17. D. J. Hendrick, 397-17. G. J. Chappell, 398-17. G. R. Willey, 399-17. D. J. Hendrick, 400-17. G. J. Chappell, 401-17. G. R. Willey, 402-17. D. J. Hendrick, 403-17. G. J. Chappell, 404-17. G. R. Willey, 405-17. D. J. Hendrick, 406-17. G. J. Chappell, 407-17. G. R. Willey, 408-17. D. J. Hendrick, 409-17. G. J. Chappell, 410-17. G. R. Willey, 411-17. D. J. Hendrick, 412-17. G. J. Chappell, 413-17. G. R. Willey, 414-17. D. J. Hendrick, 415-17. G. J. Chappell, 416-17. G. R. Willey, 417-17. D. J. Hendrick, 418-17. G. J. Chappell



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

November 14: The President of the Republic of Indonesia this morning at Buckingham Palace received the Baroness Vickers

Chairman of the Anglo-Indonesian Society) and Mr Henry

Wainwright (Vice-Chairman) and

the President of the Republic of

Indonesia drove to St James's

place in a Carriage Procession,

accompanied by a Captain's

escort with Standard of the

Household Cavalry, under the

inspiration of Captain Nicholas

Evans. The Queen was

also received by the Mayor of

London and Fulham (Co-cha

chairs W. C. Smith).

Lord Ruperts Nevill was in

attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh this

evening attended the Biennal

Dinner of the Institute of

Actuaries (Secretary General, Mr

N. J. Page) at the Grosvenor

House Hotel, Park Lane.

Mr Richard Davies was in

attendance.

Today is the Anniversary of

the Birthday of The Prince of

Wales.

His Royal Highness, attended

by Mr John Dauth and Captain

Christopher, attended a Reception

at the Prince of Wales' Charities

Centre at the Wembley Con

ference Centre.

CLARENCE HOUSE

November 14: Queen Elizabeth

the Queen Mother, Chancellor of

the University of Warwick, Warks

and Indonesia later visited 10,

Downing Street and afterwards,

met Madame Tien Soeharto, was

entertained at luncheon by the

Prime Minister on behalf of Her

Government.

This afternoon at Buckingham

Palace, The President received the

Secretary of State for Trade (the

Right Hon. John Nott, MP) and

the Secretary of State for Energy

(the Right Hon. David Howell,

MP).

The President of the Republic

of Indonesia and Madame Tien

Soeharto were entertained at

Supper by the Right Hon. Lord

and Lady Farnborough, and

the Right Hon. Lord and

Corporation of London at Guildhall.

The Duke of Kent was present.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of

the Indonesian and British Suites

on the 4th floor this afternoon

met Madame Symonds received

an audience by the Queen upon

his appointment as High Com

mmissioner for Barbados in London.

Her Majesty held a Council at

Windsor this afternoon.

Mr Algernon

Washington Symonds was received

an audience by the Queen upon

his appointment as High Com

mmissioner for Barbados in London.

Her Majesty held a Council at

Windsor this afternoon.

Mr Neville Leigh was in atten

dance as Clerk of the Council.

Lord Soames had an audience of

the Queen before the Council.

Sunshine all the Year Round

Greece The Greek Islands Cyprus Kenya The Seychelles

Write or phone for brochure:

Amathus Holidays

51 Tottenham Court Road

London W1P 0HS

Telephone: 01-580 7597/8 01-636 6158

For Groups and Conferences, Details on request

The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of Her Majesty this evening.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as an Honorary Member, this morning at Buckingham Palace chaired the panel of judges of the Tiger Club Dawn to Dusk competition.

His Royal Highness, President of the Royal Spanish Society and later chairman of the final adjudication panel of the English Language Competition.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron and Trustee, attended a lunch in aid of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme given by Rank Leisure Services at the Royal Lancaster Hotel.

This afternoon His Royal Highness commissioned the Computer Tomography Scanner of the Charing Cross Hospital Medical School in the Reynolds Building, St Dunstan's Road, W6 and was received by the Mayor of Hammersmith and Fulham (Co-cha

chairs W. C. Smith).

Lord Ruperts Nevill was in

attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh this evening attended the Biennal Dinner of the Institute of Actuaries (Secretary General, Mr N. J. Page) at the Grosvenor House Hotel, Park Lane.

Mr Richard Davies was in

attendance.

Today is the Anniversary of the Birthday of The Prince of Wales.

His Royal Highness, attended

by Mr John Dauth and Captain

Christopher, attended a Reception

at the Prince of Wales' Charities

Centre at the Wembley Con

ference Centre.

CLARENCE HOUSE

November 14: Queen Elizabeth

the Queen Mother, Chancellor of

the University of Warwick, Warks

and Indonesia later visited 10,

Downing Street and afterwards,

met Madame Tien Soeharto, was

entertained at luncheon by the

Prime Minister on behalf of Her

Government.

This afternoon at Buckingham

Palace, The President received the

Secretary of State for Trade (the

Right Hon. John Nott, MP) and

the Secretary of State for Energy

(the Right Hon. David Howell,

MP).

The President of the Republic

of Indonesia and Madame Tien

Soeharto were entertained at

Supper by the Right Hon. Lord

and Lady Farnborough, and

the Right Hon. Lord and

Corporation of London at Guildhall.

The Duke of Kent was present.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of

the Indonesian and British Suites

on the 4th floor this afternoon

met Madame Symonds received

an audience by the Queen upon

his appointment as High Com

mmissioner for Barbados in London.

Her Majesty held a Council at

Windsor this afternoon.

Mr Neville Leigh was in atten

dance as Clerk of the Council.

Lord Soames had an audience of

the Queen before the Council.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr F. St. Aubyn and Mrs J. M. Brooks

The engagement is announced between Nicholas, younger son of the Hon. Piers and Mrs St. Aubyn, of Barcombe, Sussex, and Jane, only daughter of Mr and Mrs William F. Brooks, of Maida Vale, London.

Mr R. Cooke and Miss A. M. Stamp

The engagement is announced between Richard, elder son of Canon and Mrs A. G. Cooke, of the Rectory, St. George Major, Cornwall, and Alison, daughter of the Hon. Maxwell and Mrs Stamp, of Mulberry Green Farmhouse, Copford, Essex.

Mr J. R. Buckley and Miss F. E. Pollard

The engagement is announced between Robert, son of Dr. John Buckley of Southfields, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, and Phyllis, youngest daughter of Dr. James and Dr. Elizabeth Pollard, of 16 Kennedy Road, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.

Mr C. G. Draper and Miss M. M. McGinlay

The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of Mrs K. J. McInlay and stepson of Major-General K. J. McInlay, of Upnor, Kent, and Marilyn, daughter of Mr and Mrs Joseph W. McGinlay, of Strathclyde, Scotland.

Mr A. C. G. Eddy and Miss C. Cochran

The engagement is announced between Andrew, eldest son of Major and Mrs H. G. Eddy, of the Royal Household, Wiltshire, and Sabrina, eldest daughter of Captain T. M. Cochran of Shrewsbury, Shropshire, and Mrs. V. Van Breda, of Kard, Rhodesia.

Mr M. J. Edwards and Mrs J. E. Rothack

The engagement is announced between Michael, younger son of Mr and Mrs C. E. Edwards, of West Kirby, Wirral, and Melissa, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. F. Rothack, of West Kirby, Wirral.

Mr R. J. E. Foster and Miss J. T. Lucas

The engagement is announced between John, second son of Mr and Mrs William Foster, of Rockville Embury, Skipton, Yorkshire, and Joanna, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs W. A. Kinear, of The Haye, Shropshire, St. John, Hampshire.

Mr J. W. Glauer and Miss J. E. Kinear

The engagement is announced between John, eldest son of Dr and Mrs R. J. Glauer, of Cambridge, and Jessica, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. L. T. Lucas, of Reynoldston, Gower.

Mr A. P. Guy and Miss G. D. Arthur

The engagement is announced between Andrew, younger son of Mr and Mrs P. J. Guy, of Leigh-on-Sea, Essex, and Gillian, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs E. M. Arthur, of Coatham, North Yorkshire.

A service in memory of Field

Marshal Sir Gerald Templer will

be held in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, on Wednesday, December 5, at noon.

A memorial service for Dr C. S. Halpin will be held at St Martin-in-the-Fields on Monday, November 19, at 11.30 am.

Mr Neville Leigh was in atten

dance as Clerk of the Council.

Lord Soames had an audience of

the Queen before the Council.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (not, before tax paid - tax not disclosed):

Mr B. E. Birks, Mr Eric William, of Nottingham, £164,507

Mr J. R. Bowes, Mr Leslie Charles Peter, of Banstead, Surrey, £1

THEATRES

WYNDRHAM'S, From 9.30pm, 356 3200. Sat 11.30pm, Sun 8.30pm. Wed 3.30pm, 7.30pm. *The Merchant of Venice*.
PELOPE WILTON in
TISCHOO
"I CAN NOT BE CALLED A HUMMID THIS
DAY, TOO HIGHLY, REACHING
THOUGHTS, AND THOMPSON'S
THOUGHTS HAVE BEEN GIVEN SUCH
TREATMENT." D. MAH
RECORDED TIMES A PERFORMANCE
OF DRILLING, AND
ABSOLUTELY FIRST-CLASS PER-
F. TIMES. BY RONALD EYRE.
F. TIMES.
YOUNG VIC, 928 6565. Tues at 7.30pm.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
TALK OF THIS TOWN, 04-731 5021.
CELEBRATING 21 YEARS.
9.30pm. SUPERB DANCE
BUBBLEY.
AT 11: PETERS AND LEE

Discount Price for Theatre Tickets
Special Group Reductions for 15
Years or more.

ANNIE, CHICAGO

DEAD END, JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR

JOSEPHINE BAKER, NICKOLAS PRINCE OF TURK.

LAST OF THE GREAT LOVERS.

OUR LADY SHOT LOVERS.

ROOKERY NICK.

THE ROSE, GROUP Sales Box Office, 01-371 0001 or Freephone 1881.

CINEMAS

1000 1-2 SHAPESBURY AVE, 0323.

1000 2-1 THE PRINCE KID, 01-411 1111.

1000 2-2 SUN 2.00pm, 8.00pm.

1000 2-3 MARBLE, 01-371 0001. Sat 11.30pm.

1000 2-4 TITANIC, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-5 LOVE ON THE RUN, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-6 CANDY, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-7 THE BILL, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-8 THE SWEET SICKNESS, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-9 OLD-SIA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-10 CAN POTS, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-11 LIZZON, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-12 LEE REMICK IN THE EUROPEANS, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-13 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-14 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-15 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-16 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-17 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-18 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-19 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-20 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-21 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-22 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-23 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-24 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-25 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-26 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-27 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-28 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-29 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-30 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-31 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-32 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-33 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-34 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-35 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-36 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-37 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-38 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-39 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-40 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-41 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-42 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-43 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-44 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-45 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-46 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-47 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-48 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-49 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-50 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-51 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-52 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-53 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-54 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-55 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-56 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-57 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-58 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-59 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-60 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-61 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-62 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-63 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-64 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-65 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-66 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-67 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-68 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-69 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-70 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-71 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-72 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-73 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-74 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-75 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-76 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-77 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-78 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-79 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-80 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-81 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-82 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-83 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-84 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-85 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-86 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-87 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-88 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-89 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-90 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-91 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-92 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-93 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-94 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-95 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-96 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-97 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-98 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-99 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-100 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-101 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-102 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-103 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-104 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-105 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-106 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-107 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-108 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-109 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-110 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-111 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-112 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-113 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-114 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-115 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-116 THE CINEMA, 01-371 0001.

1000 2-117 THE C

NEW BOOKS

How did we get here?

An Unfinished History of the World
By Hugh Thomas
(Hamish Hamilton, £12.50)

At first sight this book seems even stranger than its title. Two hundred and fifty-two pages take the reader from the formation of the earth to 1750 AD. The next 376 pages are devoted to the last two centuries. The world, here delineated, is as uneven as the chronology. China and the East are allowed only a fraction of the attention given to Europe, although the bulk of the world's population has always lived there. Now China thrives not only for its technology but its art, its music, its life style.

Hece, put very simply, Professor Thomas's thesis is this: the long age of agriculture which stretched from its dim beginnings in c10,000 BC to the middle of the eighteenth century which was also to be found throughout the world, literally from China to Peru, began to be transformed in Europe from c1450 to 1750 by a series of technological, scientific and cultural revolutions that were the prerequisite for the most profound of all revolutions in the history of mankind—the industrial and scientific revolutions of the past 200 years, revolutions that have not ceased, and, like most revolutions, have brought a plethora of failures as well as successes. Professor Thomas is concerned primarily with the process of social change and of the dif-

fusion of these changes throughout the world. Hence his method is coherent and the emphasis of his argument and his material just. Although critics will call at his selectivity, to my mind his argument is unassailable.

His range of learning is formidable, if at times a little shallow as, indeed, it must be for anyone embarking on such a project. Here and there he depends a little too heavily on one or two experts—Sir Bernhard Lewis on Islam, a splendid authority, certainly, but open like all of us to criticism; or Carlton Coon on early man, who is more suspect: and there are others. In general, however, Professor Thomas's material is very soundly based; and what richness it provides. There is scarcely an aspect of human life that does not illuminate: the only criticisms I can make are the lack of space given to Western cultural achievements which follow somewhat quickly, sometimes slowly, the spread of Western technology and political ideas; he also ignores Western sport, which now dominates the lives of non-Western peoples as much as Western technology. Both subjects could not have weakened Professor Thomas's argument in any way.

However, much more important than the factual material is intellectual sparkle, the acute perceptions, the irresistible argument and the deep sense of the human condition which infuses the whole work.



Allen Lane, publisher triumphant

Founding father

Allen Lane
King Penguin
By J. E. Morpurgo
(Hutchinson, £9.95)

Allen Lane had charm and flair, yet he could be a bully. He was an autocratic opportunist and lucky. He was an entrepreneur, an often inspired general and a hedonist. By some happy accident of chemistry he became a magnificent publisher, the man who conceived the idea of the paperback book as we know it today, the man who made Penguin the only publisher's imprint that is synonymous to books as Hoover is to vacuum cleaners.

Lane was a nephew of the Bodley Lane who founded the Bodley Head, an innovative firm in its own right as the publisher of *The Yellow Book*, of Oscar Wilde, of André Maurois. It was John Lane who, lacking an heir, incited publishing into young Allen's consciousness, and it is quite rightly with John Lane that J. E. Morpurgo begins his biography.

Penguin itself was born in a bathroom in Talbot Square, Paddington, what would today be described as a family think tank. It is one of the revelations of the biography just how much Penguin was a family creation, not just of Allen Lane, but of his brothers Dick and John. They shared a flat and bounced ideas off each other during the morning ablations.

The idea of cheap editions was not new, indeed Morpurgo goes back four centuries to Aldine editions of classical texts printed in Venice in 1501, but the moment was propitious. Penguin would offer books, covering a wide range of tastes, good books, entertaining books—ten

Emerson one day, I suppose, but what sort of "must" is that? There is another less attractive sort of serendipity in such browsing: gasping at what is not Penguin? And only one Raymon? Only one adorable Dorothy Osborne? So little Wodehouse? And that not the best?

It is difficult to review such a book without trying feebly to keep one's quoting end up. But the learned and all-read editors and their advisers led into the sweet but sticky difficulties of quotations. Richard, Brain and Betty Palmer of OUP, our quote one every time.

For reference the dictionary is invaluable, though you will also need a previous edition, and dictionaries of modern quotations, catch-phrases, proverbs, and so on. For pleasure it is the perfect book to have by one's bed for the sleepless: passages of the night when one can concentrate only in flashes.

Philip Howard

The lost leader

Hugh Gaitskell
By Philip Williams
(Cape, £15)

Let me, as they say in the Commons, declare an interest. More than 20 years ago, when newspapers across the western world were blackguarding *The Times* and me for stabbing Selwyn Lloyd in the back, I came down a Commons staircase into Speaker's courtyard with Hugh Gaitskell. His wife Dora waited in a car there to be driven home. As politician's wives sometimes will, Dora, believing what she read, reproached me and asked how I dared write so very irresponsibly about the Foreign Secretary. Hugh Gaitskell checked her blow with the words, "Dora, David is my friend". No more. Whatever the rights and wrongs, for Hugh the fact of friendship sufficed. Where you went or got sent, he went without calculation.

I would not wish to review any biography of Hugh Gaitskell other than on his own terms. It is intensely agreeable to say that Philip Williams's book places none of Hugh's contemporaries in the shade under any aspect at all. Here, in these few pages, is the man, his family, his friends, and his party colleagues knew. Even Mr Michael Foot, as the biographer of Aneurin Bevan under correction, could not forbear to cheer in his *Listener* review.

Fiction

Shikasta
By Doris Lessing
(Cape, £5.95)

Doris Lessing's magnificent new novel *Shikasta* is an astounding book that sets out to chronicle the whole world: the whole world of humanity, spirit, earth, stars, soul, resources, virtue, evil, pre-Eden, forever.

But there's a sudden change. Poul radiations emanate from everywhere, the supply of a substance like air called sown (substance-of-we-feeding or fellow responsibility) is reduced and the place becomes a shattered, shattering ruin; Canopus renames it Shikasta, the stricken, and departs the giants while sending in Johor to see what he can do.

Johor, who is androgynous, slips into being George Sherman, born in England (known as the North-West Fringe); he's looking for his celestial colleague Taufiq, who has become John Brent-Oxford, Labour MP. Because we have so many wars on our planet, Canopus calls this our century of destruction, and Johor/George records with what he rightly calls love, sometimes starry-eyed, the period before the Third World War. Johor/George now finds his mate, George is the prosecutor, on behalf of all black, brown

and golden people on earth, and John representing the whites, faces a charge that could go on and on but doesn't: in any event, it's greed, despising arrogance, ignorance, stupidity. He pleads guilty. Then the prosecution does too, saying it's to "ascrbe every crime in the book to any particular class or nation or race . . .". They should consider, rather, the disused imaginations, and the powers caused by politics and power at a time when to be non-political is like being an ostrich in the Middle Ages.

The frustrated trial crowds break up, exacerbated by mysterious aircraft buzzing over them. A bomb drops, killing only John Brent-Oxford. Fictional and race vengeance increase, and a ghastly war, started through a mechanical fault, destroys all but one per cent of our planet's population. These people then rebuild gorgeous cities shaped like stars, and replant "Paradise now".

Mrs. Lessing opens the boundaries, as she did to some extent in *The Golden Notebook*, of stories within stories, lives within lives, using the technique of historical reports, journals, unposed letters. There's a lively use of traditional and classical tales, and stories of her own invention and of many faiths; she also occasionally marries English, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic and several other languages with her made-up words.

Myra Blumberg

Lines to remember

The Oxford Dictionary of Quotations
(Oxford, £12.50)

This French have got it wrong, as usual. Quotation is the life of the English vice. We quote to show off, to assert our culture, to share the joy we get from an author, to dress our dullness, bore our plumpness and for other reasons not all of them shameful. From crosswords to hacks in a hurry to appear better read then we are our richest source of quotations off the peg and most authoritative arbiter for verifying our references (Dr Routh, originally, a century before Churchill) is *The Oxford Dictionary of Quotations*. This third edition is the first major revision since it appeared in 1941, and cautiously admits a new generation of quotables from Auden to Christopher Hampton to Graham Greene to Stoppard to Mandy Rice-Davies. As you would expect it is necessary to be dead to make

it into the ODQ, though it still

Portuguese, Chinese, and Russian are judged quotable. The new quotations reflect our preoccupation with the condition of women, though the reflections are old-fashioned: nor Greer but Mary Wollstonecraft and Queen Victoria ("this mad, wicked folly of 'Woman's Rights'"). There are no nursery rhymes, no pop songs, no advertising slogans, which are probably the most vernacular quotations around. This is a matter of space. The gown of being our national judge of quotability hangs heavy upon Oxford. Can you put it to the Beedes if it means leaving out, say, Hoover? Not if you are OUP.

The dictionary is an enchanted garden for browsing, for discovering new flowers and marvelling at the vast herbaceous borders of good stuff that remains to be read before one becomes a reader in the great library in the sky. I really must get round to

Philip Howard



The fight to die

The Executioner's Song
By Norman Mailer
(Hutchinson, £8.95)

So much of this enormous, excessive and absorbing documentary novel on the life and death of Gary Gilmore is concerned with news and the media that it seemed quite natural to find out the reasons Norman Mailer wrote it by switching on TV. There were in fact three.

Number one, he told Melvyn Bragg on the first *South Bank Show* of the season last Sunday, had been money. (No more of that). Number two was Gilmore himself, "the stalking-horse of something important". If you believed that Western society was "moving" very slowly towards Eastern concepts of karma and consciousness, then this man who demanded his own death was the first to test publicly his faith in existence previous to and following this one: "the first martyr".

Number three, he suggested, "of re-incarnation". He never states this quite so simply in the book, but a gut belief in reincarnation is the only common explanation given over to whether Gilmore's cold-blooded killing of a gas station attendant in a gas station attendant and a motel clock-American crimes classic in their ordinariness—because if you hold your own earthly life of but passing account you are not going to brood much over the value of others. "Can you believe all the attention this punk is getting?" asks a local reporter at one point. Remember the attractions of certainty, and you can.

Number three, Mailer has always wanted to write, but so far lacked the resources to imagine for himself, a panoramic social novel, and the events between Gilmore's release after 13 years in jail, in April 1976, and his execution offered the author of *Advertisements for Myself* and *Armies of the Night* a perfect opportunity to work in a new environment and to try his hand at re-inventing himself.

Allen Lane was not an intellectual, but he fostered a breed of genuine, honest intellectualism, never allowing the company balance sheet alone to interfere. But it was an institution that became bigger than its creator and that rankled. Allen Lane did not like personal competition, hence the unsatisfactory search for a new King Penguin towards the end of his life. He wanted someone to whom Penguin could be entrusted, but not someone who would challenge him.

Thus the unhappy final years, when he fought with the late Tony Godwin, a great editor, but as mercurial as Allen Lane himself, a man who wanted to develop Penguin on his own terms. The legacy of this uncertainty in the 1960s remains with Penguin today. For the sake of its public, I hope the present incumbent, Peter Mayer, can get it right. Penguin is too valuable an asset to be allowed to flounder.

It is to Morpurgo's great credit that the biography seems so fair. Having been crushed by Allen Lane after 20 years of friendship when Clare Lane went against her father's wishes and married Morpurgo's son Michael, it would have been understandable if some venom appeared in the biography. It does not. *Allen Lane Penguin* is a riveting story, very well told.

Some 30,000 new books have been published during the Times's absence and in the next few weeks we shall touch on some of the best of these, on the Thursday books pages and in a supplement a week on Saturday. Meanwhile we are concentrating on books newly published, including next week, the Henry Kissinger diaries reviewed by David Owen, Peter Calvocoressi on *Ultra in the West* by Ralph Bennett, Michael Ratcliffe on *The Right Stuff* by Tom Wolfe, David Piper on Germaine Greer's study of women painters, and J. C. Trewin on *An Actor and His Time* by John Gielgud.

L.T.

and secret meetings, a practice that Nye Bevan would have scorned. Yet he has supported or served with a Prime Minister and Cabinet more leaky than any other in political history, where the book based on the daily or weekly record becomes part of the superannuation payment. All that needs to be said is that nothing written to do justice to Hugh Gaitskell can do injustice to Mr Foot's hero, Nye Bevan, the most rightly proud and brilliant aristocrat the Welsh miners have produced. Hugh Gaitskell's stature never depended on diminishing the other figures in Labour's pantheon.

Philip Williams's biography comes out, years late but well, waiting for a felicitous time. Nearly 20 years ago, after the unexpected election defeat of 1959, Gaitskell tried to revise Labour's constitution: today the constitution once again comes under review. Hating anything that stank of totalitarianism, left or right, Gaitskell fought the subversive and infiltrating left-wingers to keep his party out of their hands, and now the left-wingers are in control. There are still Gaitskellites in the Parliamentary Labour Party and trade unions who need the inspiration of the leader who said he would fight, fight and fight again, as at various times Bevan and Harold Wilson were not prepared to do.

It is to Morpurgo's great credit that the biography seems so fair. Having been crushed by Allen Lane after 20 years of friendship when Clare Lane went against her father's wishes and married Morpurgo's son Michael, it would have been understandable if some venom appeared in the biography. It does not. *Allen Lane Penguin* is a riveting story, very well told.

Philip Williams's biography

When you publish the English Dictionary that changed with the times you are bound to come in for some comment.

"It is a stupendous achievement . . . the best interpretative dictionary we have ever had."

Auberon Waugh, Spectator

"This is a noble work."

Sir Ralph Richardson

"The dictionary has to be judged as pure lexicography, and it is a very fine example of the new lexicographer's craft . . . this is a fine dictionary."

Anthony Burgess, The Observer

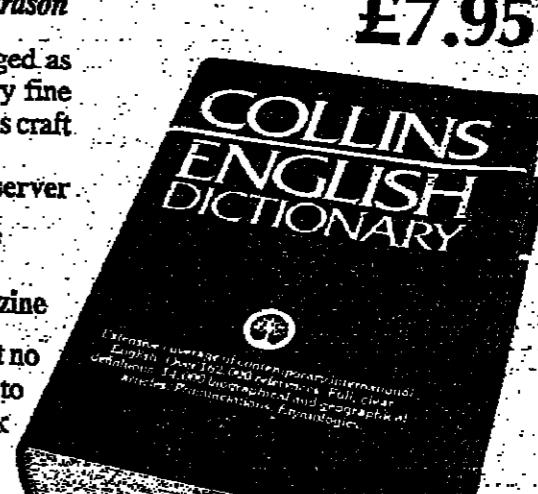
"If you only buy one book a year, this really ought to be the one."

Sally Adams, Company Magazine

"It really does do something that no other dictionary does, and that is to give one a complete reference book of virtually everything you need, historical and geographical as well, all in one volume."

Hammond Innes

£7.95



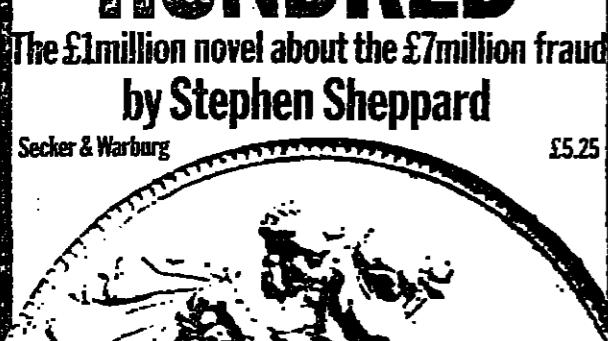
The first major new English Dictionary in 45 years

THE FOUR HUNDRED

The £1million novel about the £7million fraud

by Stephen Sheppard

£5.25



Desert, Marsh and Mountain

WILFRED THESIGER £9.95

Author of *ARABIAN SANDS* and *THE MARSH ARABS*

"A marvellous record from the pen and camera of the greatest of all living travellers"

Hammond Innes

"An eloquent tribute to the vanishing tribes" Eric Newby — NOW!

"Spectacular photographs" The Spectator

"A classic of the literature of exploration" Observer

Special de luxe edition numbered and signed. Limited to 150 copies only. £9.95

Collins

by Mr. Muzahid
the former Greek President

شاعر

Bryant BUILD

Tel 021 704 5111

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

■ Stock markets
FT Ind 410.0 down 13.5
FT Gils 64.88 down 0.98
■ Sterling
\$2.1135 up 50 points
Index 67.7 down 0.3
■ Dollar
Index 87.0 down 0.7
■ Gold
\$390.5 down 53
■ 3-month money
Inter-bank 16 1/16 to 16 3/10
Euro 514 15/16 to 15 1/16

IN BRIEF

Tax reliefs on pensions to stay

—Sir Keith

To the relief of the pensions industry, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, affirmed that pension funds would not lose their tax exempt status and that tax relief on pension contributions would remain. Replying to a question on tax subsidies at a conference of the National Association of Pension Funds, he said the Government "does not have any changes in mind to transform them". In his main speech he had called upon the major financial institutions "to strengthen their pressure in relevant cases on United Kingdom companies to improve their performance".

Sasse overseer

Mr Alfred Chapman, a former partner in Price Waterhouse, has been asked by Lloyd's to oversee the rundown of the insurance syndicate, which was suspended last year. It faces claims of £20m. He would chair Additional Underwriting Syndicates, a company formed by Lloyd's to fill the gap left by Mr Stephen Merrett's resignation as emergency head of base.

Steel outlook poor

Sir Charles Villiers, British Steel chairman, confirmed gloomy forecasts for steel demand when he said that European steelmakers were in for a bad time and BSC's plants were aware that the intense difficulty lay ahead.

Metric board to close

The Metrication Board is to be wound up at the end of next April, Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister for Consumer Affairs, announced. Metrication has been extensively adopted so there was now limited scope for the board's activities, she said.

Gilt prices fall

A tide of bad news and a gloomy Treasury economic survey led dealers to cut gilt edged prices, with falls of £1 even in shorts. The FT index fell 13.5 to a new 1979 low of 410.0.

Market report, page 26

Unilever down

Unilever shares dropped 4p to 580p on third quarter results and disappointment with the small increase in the dividend. —Financial Editor, page 25.

Express sale denied

Mr Victor Marhew, deputy chairman and chief executive of Trafalgar House, last night dismissed as "absolute rubbish" the suggestion that the plans to sell Express Newspapers. Trafalgar House bought Beaverbrook Newspapers for £13m in 1977.

Plea for tea workers

Brooke Bond Liebig is again being pressed by a small group of shareholders to make "a significant improvement" in the conditions of its tea estate workers in India. But chairman Sir Humphrey Prudeaux is asking for a vote against the resolution, claiming it can not in practice be achieved by a foreign company.

Wall St edges up

Wall Street showed a slight gain yesterday. The Dow Jones industrial average closed 2.47 up to 816.55 on trading in 580,970,000 shares.

PRICE CHANGES

54 Anglo Amer Ind 25p to 73p
54 Simond Qualicat 31p to 28p
54 Cook W. 29p to 18p
54 La Rue 26p to 29p
54 First Cardie 32p to 27p

A Falls

Burton Group 10p to 26p
Dowmuntain 15c to 810c
Hammars 53 to £254
Furman Mson 6p to 129p
Macmillan (Sci) 3p to 23p

THE POUND

Bank buys 1.91
Australia S. 28.75 26.75
Austria S. 65.00 61.30
Belgium Fr. 2.54 2.47
Canada S. 11.55 11.00
Denmark Kr. 3.36 7.96
Finland Mark. 9.14 6.74
France Fr. 5.24 5.00
Germany Dm. 52.00 50.00
Ireland £. 10.88 10.28
Hongkong S. 1815.00 1730.00
Italy L. 540.00 515.00
Japan Yen 4.39 4.16

Treasury gives warning of tough money supply target

By David Blake

A major financial package aimed at bringing money supply under control is expected to be announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer today.

A sharp rise in the Bank of England's Minimum Lending Rate is expected to be coupled with an announcement of a new target for the money supply for the year ahead and plans to consult financial institutions on a possible replacement for the "corset" which seeks to limit bank deposits.

No major banks yesterday followed the lead of National Westminster in raising their base rates but they are all expected to do so as soon as the seemingly inevitable increase in MLR is announced. This will put the cost of borrowing for private customers up to or above 20 per cent.

A warning that the Government is prepared to be tough in its actions to get money supply under control and to limit what it can do to transform them". In his main speech he had called upon the major financial institutions "to strengthen their pressure in relevant cases on United Kingdom companies to improve their performance".

Mr Alfred Chapman, a former partner in Price Waterhouse, has been asked by Lloyd's to oversee the rundown of the insurance syndicate, which was suspended last year.

It faces claims of £20m. He would chair Additional Underwriting Syndicates, a company formed by Lloyd's to fill the gap left by Mr Stephen Merrett's resignation as emergency head of base.

Steel outlook poor

Sir Charles Villiers, British Steel chairman, confirmed gloomy forecasts for steel demand when he said that European steelmakers were in for a bad time and BSC's plants were aware that the intense difficulty lay ahead.

The Metrication Board is to be wound up at the end of next April, Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister for Consumer Affairs, announced. Metrication has been extensively adopted so there was now limited scope for the board's activities, she said.

Gilt prices fall

A tide of bad news and a gloomy Treasury economic survey led dealers to cut gilt edged prices, with falls of £1 even in shorts. The FT index fell 13.5 to a new 1979 low of 410.0.

Market report, page 26

Iran gives dollar hectic day

By Our Economics Staff

There was hectic activity on European foreign exchange markets yesterday as foreign exchange dealers reacted to the news from Iran and the United States. The dollar was sold heavily on the news that Iran was to take its official deposits out of US banks, but bounced back somewhat after President Carter announced that the US Government was freezing Iranian assets held in US banks.

By the close the dollar was DM1.78125, compared with a close on Tuesday of DM1.7938.

Official intervention to support US currency appeared slight. The West German Federal Bank did not intervene at today's fixing in Frankfurt, and intervention outside the official midday market was estimated at only \$50m. The Swiss National Bank was understood not to have intervened in dollars.

Nonetheless, Dr Armin Grunewald, the West German deputy government spokesman, emphasised his Government's support for the US.

Mr Fritz Leutweiler, the Swiss National Bank President, also made it clear that the Swiss would, if necessary, support the dollar.

A key question is whether the Iranians will merely move their deposits from United States banks to other banks, where they will change their holdings from dollar into other currencies. In the first case the interbank markets can probably smooth out the transactions, whereas in the second case there would have to be substantial central bank intervention to stop the dollar plunging. The European central banks would probably do all they could to reduce the impact of the move on the foreign market rates.

There is also some doubt about the size of the Iranian deposits with United States banks. Some sources have put the figure as low as from \$7,000m to \$10,000m in contrast to the figure of \$12,000m which was first circulating.

Financial Editor and American reaction, page 25

Huge deficit certain for year as trade gap widens to £339m

By Caroline Atkinson

Britain plunged deeper into the red last month with a trade deficit of £339m more than £22m worse in September, according to the latest figures published by the Department of Trade yesterday.

Although the engineering dispute was partly to blame for the increased deficit, there is no doubt that the underlying figures are very disappointing, and it seems clear that Britain's payments will remain in substantial deficit for the year as a whole.

Treasury officials are now much more pessimistic about the United Kingdom's trade performance than in June when the last official forecasts for the economy were published.

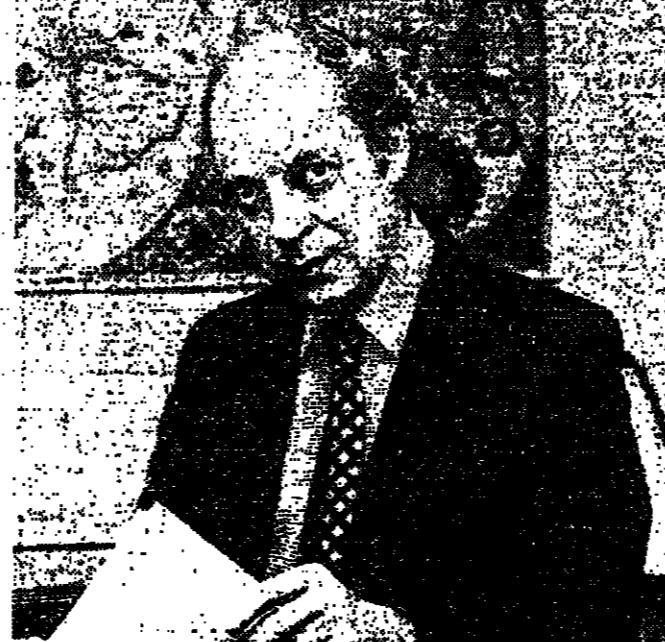
The Government was then expecting Britain to move into balance on the current account in the second half of this year after a £50m deficit in the first six months.

As it turned out there was an enormous deficit of £145m in the first half of 1979. This was partly caused by the disruption to industry during the long drivers' dispute early this year.

However, the improvement since then has not been nearly marked enough to push Britain into the black. For the first 10 months of the year the current account has been £2,504m in the red.

Despite a coming recession, and the growing contribution to Britain's payments from North Sea oil, the Government now expects the balance of payments to show a deficit in 1980.

The oil account moved back into deficit again last month, showing a tiny surplus in September for the first time. The £5m net of oil imports in October was not due to any



Mr John Biffen yesterday: Firm action to control money supply.

stoppers they seem to have found them too had to be true.

They turned to the Bank of England for an alternative forecast. This was slightly more optimistic, since the Treasury seems to be assuming a very sharp rundown of stocks and cutback in investment next year. However, the difference was not particularly great.

In his speech, Mr Biffen, said the Government was prepared to give sympathetic consideration to greater expansion of the role of markets in many fields which had become monopolies over the years.

It is in the markets that the first test awaits the Government with a new fall in gilt prices yesterday renewing pressure for a large increase in MLR today as first aid for the Government's policy of monetary control.

It seems likely that MLR, which is the old Bank rate, will rise to a record level of at least 16 per cent today and it may go higher.

Figures for the money supply are likely to show that sterling M3, which the Government is seeking to allow to grow by no more than 11 per cent, grew by 2 per cent in October and is

growing by about 14 per cent a year.

The Chancellor is likely to announce a new monetary target for the next 12 months in the House of Commons this afternoon. Because the amount of money in the economy is already far greater than he had intended, the new target range will have to be lower than the existing 7 to 11 per cent just to stay still. It is widely thought that he will propose something of the order of 6 to 10 per cent.

This would not represent an appreciable departure from the existing announced target but if backed up by measures to restore credibility to the Government's determination to meet it, it might restore confidence to the money markets.

It seems unlikely that the increase in interest rates will be backed up by widespread measures to control the quantity of lending for a year by tough new hire purchase controls.

It is in the market that the first test awaits the Government with a new fall in gilt prices yesterday renewing pressure for a large increase in MLR today as first aid for the Government's policy of monetary control.

It seems likely that MLR, which is the old Bank rate, will rise to a record level of at least 16 per cent today and it may go higher.

Figures for the money supply are likely to show that sterling M3, which the Government is seeking to allow to grow by no more than 11 per cent, grew by 2 per cent in October and is

growing by about 14 per cent a year.

The Chancellor is likely to announce a new monetary target for the next 12 months in the House of Commons this afternoon. Because the amount of money in the economy is already far greater than he had intended, the new target range will have to be lower than the existing 7 to 11 per cent just to stay still. It is widely thought that he will propose something of the order of 6 to 10 per cent.

This would not represent an appreciable departure from the existing announced target but if backed up by measures to restore credibility to the Government's determination to meet it, it might restore confidence to the money markets.

It seems unlikely that the increase in interest rates will be backed up by widespread measures to control the quantity of lending for a year by tough new hire purchase controls.

It is in the market that the first test awaits the Government with a new fall in gilt prices yesterday renewing pressure for a large increase in MLR today as first aid for the Government's policy of monetary control.

It seems likely that MLR, which is the old Bank rate, will rise to a record level of at least 16 per cent today and it may go higher.

Figures for the money supply are likely to show that sterling M3, which the Government is seeking to allow to grow by no more than 11 per cent, grew by 2 per cent in October and is

growing by about 14 per cent a year.

The Chancellor is likely to announce a new monetary target for the next 12 months in the House of Commons this afternoon. Because the amount of money in the economy is already far greater than he had intended, the new target range will have to be lower than the existing 7 to 11 per cent just to stay still. It is widely thought that he will propose something of the order of 6 to 10 per cent.

This would not represent an appreciable departure from the existing announced target but if backed up by measures to restore credibility to the Government's determination to meet it, it might restore confidence to the money markets.

It seems unlikely that the increase in interest rates will be backed up by widespread measures to control the quantity of lending for a year by tough new hire purchase controls.

It is in the market that the first test awaits the Government with a new fall in gilt prices yesterday renewing pressure for a large increase in MLR today as first aid for the Government's policy of monetary control.

It seems likely that MLR, which is the old Bank rate, will rise to a record level of at least 16 per cent today and it may go higher.

Figures for the money supply are likely to show that sterling M3, which the Government is seeking to allow to grow by no more than 11 per cent, grew by 2 per cent in October and is

growing by about 14 per cent a year.

The Chancellor is likely to announce a new monetary target for the next 12 months in the House of Commons this afternoon. Because the amount of money in the economy is already far greater than he had intended, the new target range will have to be lower than the existing 7 to 11 per cent just to stay still. It is widely thought that he will propose something of the order of 6 to 10 per cent.

This would not represent an appreciable departure from the existing announced target but if backed up by measures to restore credibility to the Government's determination to meet it, it might restore confidence to the money markets.

It seems unlikely that the increase in interest rates will be backed up by widespread measures to control the quantity of lending for a year by tough new hire purchase controls.

It is in the market that the first test awaits the Government with a new fall in gilt prices yesterday renewing pressure for a large increase in MLR today as first aid for the Government's policy of monetary control.

It seems likely that MLR, which is the old Bank rate, will rise to a record level of at least 16 per cent today and it may go higher.

Figures for the money supply are likely to show that sterling M3, which the Government is seeking to allow to grow by no more than 11 per cent, grew by 2 per cent in October and is

growing by about 14 per cent a year.

The Chancellor is likely to announce a new monetary target for the next 12 months in the House of Commons this afternoon. Because the amount of money in the economy is already far greater than he had intended, the new target range will have to be lower than the existing 7 to 11 per cent just to stay still. It is widely thought that he will propose something of the order of 6 to 10 per cent.

This would not represent an appreciable departure from the existing announced target but if backed up by measures to restore credibility to the Government's determination to meet it, it might restore confidence to the money markets.

It seems unlikely that the increase in interest rates will be backed up by widespread measures to control the quantity of lending for a year by tough new hire purchase controls.

It is in the market that the first test awaits the Government with a new fall in gilt prices yesterday renewing pressure for a large increase in MLR today as first aid for the Government's policy of monetary control.

It seems likely that



Britain's wool textile industry could be 'extinct in two years'

By Ronald Kershaw

Britain's wool textile industry sees itself as "on the brink of disaster", and could disappear within two years, said a spokesman for the industry's 52,000 workers last night.

Mr Eddie Haigh, of the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade, said the industry was bitterly disappointed at the Government's rejection in Tuesday's textile debate of Opposition demands for some form of assistance.

Mr Haigh said the industry had lost 7,000 workers in the past year, and it was estimated that 50 per cent of the companies in wool textiles were on short-time working compensation or temporary employment subsidies.

All were working well below capacity, demand having fallen off as a result of low cost imports and unfair trading competition generally.

"In the last few months, the industry has started dying on its feet," he said. In the past 10 years it had rationalized, modernized, and reorganized at all levels. Productivity had increased dramatically, and still it could not compete with east European countries whose textile industries were heavily subsidized.

Mr Haigh said there was the added problem of Spain, Greece and Portugal joining the EEC. All are large, low-cost textile manufacturing countries.

In Britain, textile wages were 18 per cent below the national average, but overseas textile workers were on almost starvation wages. Looming large was the problem of the so-called Mediterranean assisted countries like Morocco, Tunisia and Egypt.

"We feel the EEC are really saying that the textile industry

should move away to the underdeveloped countries.

"We are talking about 750,000 jobs which must be the fourth or fifth largest manufacturing industry in Britain in employment terms, and we are asking what is to be done about all these jobs."

"We shall have an economic desert in west Yorkshire, the borders, and the west of England if the fabric of the traditional textile towns is destroyed."

On the export front, Mr Haigh said north America's high tariffs, around 40 per cent on wood textile imports, were crippling while goods entered the EEC at 13½ per cent.

The American subsidy on oil meant that manufacturing costs were lower, and United States products (carpets were the main concern) could be sold in Britain cheaper than we could manufacture them.

In particular it is keen that the drafting of the legislation does not discourage companies from going public.

The IOD is also concerned about other proposed changes to company law. Mr Walter Goldsmith, the director of the IOD, said yesterday that it was his view that the proposed legislation intended to "force non-executive directors into the boardroom". The IOD believes that non-executive directors can only work effectively if their presence is not compulsory.

Mr Goldsmith was presenting a report just completed by consultants Booz-Allen which shows that non-executive directors make their main impact both in setting up in industry and in private discussions rather than in the boardroom.

The main ways they can contribute are in: assisting in clarifying the future direction and strategy of the company; helping to ensure that the company's financial position is sound and monitoring the performance of the chairman and executive directors.

The report throws considerable factual light on the shadowy area of remuneration of non-executive directors. Most companies pay a fixed annual fee, but it seems that the amounts can vary wildly.

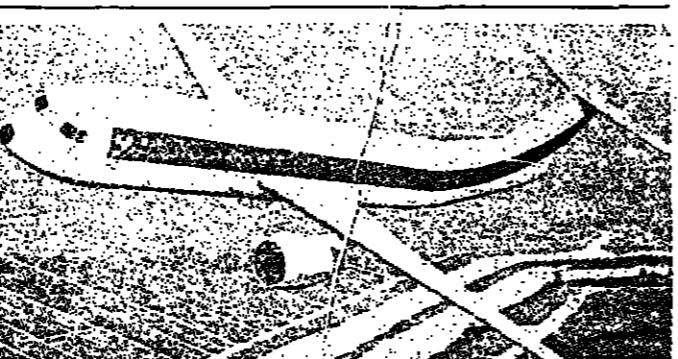
In some nationalised industries the non-executive directors are still paid the £1,000 fee which was established in the 1940s. However, the general level is in the range of £2,000 to £5,000.

The fees paid by a merchant banker serving as a non-executive director are invariably paid to the firm and not the individual.

Booz-Allen suggests that those companies which relate the salary of the non-executive-director to the salary of the chairman at 10 per cent of the chairman's salary have found a formula which seems fair to most people.

But the IOD's view is that remuneration should relate to the amount of time and skills devoted to the particular appointment.

The report found that most non-executive directors spent around 10 per cent of their time or about two days a month with the company.



An artist's impression of Fokker's planned 130-seater F-29.

Fokker looks to Japan

By Arthur Reed

Air Correspondent

Mr Frans Swarttouw, director-general of the Amsterdam-based aerospace company, Fokker, is due in Tokyo with members of his board this week for talks which could lead to the Japanese becoming risk-sharing partners in a new Fokker airliner project, the 130-seater F-29.

Fokker has now gone a long way towards the final design of the F-29, the main change from previous designs being the placing of the two engines under the wings rather than at the tail. The engines will be the CFM-56, jointly developed by General Electric in America and Saema in France. It has just been granted a type certificate to both

As well as the Japanese, who would make the wings, other manufacturing partners are being sought by Fokker, including aerospace companies in Britain. Fokker already has strong manufacturing links with Short Brothers in Belfast.

Discussions have already begun with Boeing of Seattle, on a contract for the supply of fuselages from its successful 737 airliner for incorporation into the F-29.

Sales teams from Fokker are scouring the world for customers. The decision on whether to go ahead with the project will depend on whether enough buyers and suitable manufacturing partners can be found.

Fokker has now gone a long way towards the final design of the F-29, the main change from previous designs being the placing of the two engines under the wings rather than at the tail. The engines will be the CFM-56, jointly developed by General Electric in America and Saema in France. It has just been granted a type certificate to both

Intasun, however, has remained unconvinced. The firm is expected to be served today, and claims damages for "injurious falsehood" and a claim for an injunction "in respect of the publication of certain advertisements" by Portland.

Portland has told the authority that all its advertisements will now carry a guarantee stating that, if a customer takes a Portland holiday which has cost more than 90 per cent of the current price of an exactly comparable holiday offered by a conventional operator, Portland will refund the difference.

Intasun, however, has remained unconvinced. The firm is expected to be served today, and claims damages for "injurious falsehood" and a claim for an injunction "in respect of the publication of certain advertisements" by Portland.

Portland has told the authority that all its advertisements will now carry a guarantee stating that, if a customer takes a Portland holiday which has cost more than 90 per cent of the current price of an exactly comparable holiday offered by a conventional operator, Portland will refund the difference.

Intasun, however, has remained unconvinced. The firm is expected to be served today, and claims damages for "injurious falsehood" and a claim for an injunction "in respect of the publication of certain advertisements" by Portland.

Portland has told the authority that all its advertisements will now carry a guarantee stating that, if a customer takes a Portland holiday which has cost more than 90 per cent of the current price of an exactly comparable holiday offered by a conventional operator, Portland will refund the difference.

Intasun, however, has remained unconvinced. The firm is expected to be served today, and claims damages for "injurious falsehood" and a claim for an injunction "in respect of the publication of certain advertisements" by Portland.

Portland has told the authority that all its advertisements will now carry a guarantee stating that, if a customer takes a Portland holiday which has cost more than 90 per cent of the current price of an exactly comparable holiday offered by a conventional operator, Portland will refund the difference.

Intasun, however, has remained unconvinced. The firm is expected to be served today, and claims damages for "injurious falsehood" and a claim for an injunction "in respect of the publication of certain advertisements" by Portland.

Portland has told the authority that all its advertisements will now carry a guarantee stating that, if a customer takes a Portland holiday which has cost more than 90 per cent of the current price of an exactly comparable holiday offered by a conventional operator, Portland will refund the difference.

Intasun, however, has remained unconvinced. The firm is expected to be served today, and claims damages for "injurious falsehood" and a claim for an injunction "in respect of the publication of certain advertisements" by Portland.

Portland has told the authority that all its advertisements will now carry a guarantee stating that, if a customer takes a Portland holiday which has cost more than 90 per cent of the current price of an exactly comparable holiday offered by a conventional operator, Portland will refund the difference.

Intasun, however, has remained unconvinced. The firm is expected to be served today, and claims damages for "injurious falsehood" and a claim for an injunction "in respect of the publication of certain advertisements" by Portland.

Portland has told the authority that all its advertisements will now carry a guarantee stating that, if a customer takes a Portland holiday which has cost more than 90 per cent of the current price of an exactly comparable holiday offered by a conventional operator, Portland will refund the difference.

Intasun, however, has remained unconvinced. The firm is expected to be served today, and claims damages for "injurious falsehood" and a claim for an injunction "in respect of the publication of certain advertisements" by Portland.

Portland has told the authority that all its advertisements will now carry a guarantee stating that, if a customer takes a Portland holiday which has cost more than 90 per cent of the current price of an exactly comparable holiday offered by a conventional operator, Portland will refund the difference.

Intasun, however, has remained unconvinced. The firm is expected to be served today, and claims damages for "injurious falsehood" and a claim for an injunction "in respect of the publication of certain advertisements" by Portland.

Portland has told the authority that all its advertisements will now carry a guarantee stating that, if a customer takes a Portland holiday which has cost more than 90 per cent of the current price of an exactly comparable holiday offered by a conventional operator, Portland will refund the difference.

Intasun, however, has remained unconvinced. The firm is expected to be served today, and claims damages for "injurious falsehood" and a claim for an injunction "in respect of the publication of certain advertisements" by Portland.

Portland has told the authority that all its advertisements will now carry a guarantee stating that, if a customer takes a Portland holiday which has cost more than 90 per cent of the current price of an exactly comparable holiday offered by a conventional operator, Portland will refund the difference.

Intasun, however, has remained unconvinced. The firm is expected to be served today, and claims damages for "injurious falsehood" and a claim for an injunction "in respect of the publication of certain advertisements" by Portland.

Portland has told the authority that all its advertisements will now carry a guarantee stating that, if a customer takes a Portland holiday which has cost more than 90 per cent of the current price of an exactly comparable holiday offered by a conventional operator, Portland will refund the difference.

Intasun, however, has remained unconvinced. The firm is expected to be served today, and claims damages for "injurious falsehood" and a claim for an injunction "in respect of the publication of certain advertisements" by Portland.

Portland has told the authority that all its advertisements will now carry a guarantee stating that, if a customer takes a Portland holiday which has cost more than 90 per cent of the current price of an exactly comparable holiday offered by a conventional operator, Portland will refund the difference.

Intasun, however, has remained unconvinced. The firm is expected to be served today, and claims damages for "injurious falsehood" and a claim for an injunction "in respect of the publication of certain advertisements" by Portland.

Portland has told the authority that all its advertisements will now carry a guarantee stating that, if a customer takes a Portland holiday which has cost more than 90 per cent of the current price of an exactly comparable holiday offered by a conventional operator, Portland will refund the difference.

Intasun, however, has remained unconvinced. The firm is expected to be served today, and claims damages for "injurious falsehood" and a claim for an injunction "in respect of the publication of certain advertisements" by Portland.

Portland has told the authority that all its advertisements will now carry a guarantee stating that, if a customer takes a Portland holiday which has cost more than 90 per cent of the current price of an exactly comparable holiday offered by a conventional operator, Portland will refund the difference.

Intasun, however, has remained unconvinced. The firm is expected to be served today, and claims damages for "injurious falsehood" and a claim for an injunction "in respect of the publication of certain advertisements" by Portland.

Portland has told the authority that all its advertisements will now carry a guarantee stating that, if a customer takes a Portland holiday which has cost more than 90 per cent of the current price of an exactly comparable holiday offered by a conventional operator, Portland will refund the difference.

Intasun, however, has remained unconvinced. The firm is expected to be served today, and claims damages for "injurious falsehood" and a claim for an injunction "in respect of the publication of certain advertisements" by Portland.

Portland has told the authority that all its advertisements will now carry a guarantee stating that, if a customer takes a Portland holiday which has cost more than 90 per cent of the current price of an exactly comparable holiday offered by a conventional operator, Portland will refund the difference.

Intasun, however, has remained unconvinced. The firm is expected to be served today, and claims damages for "injurious falsehood" and a claim for an injunction "in respect of the publication of certain advertisements" by Portland.

Portland has told the authority that all its advertisements will now carry a guarantee stating that, if a customer takes a Portland holiday which has cost more than 90 per cent of the current price of an exactly comparable holiday offered by a conventional operator, Portland will refund the difference.

Intasun, however, has remained unconvinced. The firm is expected to be served today, and claims damages for "injurious falsehood" and a claim for an injunction "in respect of the publication of certain advertisements" by Portland.

Portland has told the authority that all its advertisements will now carry a guarantee stating that, if a customer takes a Portland holiday which has cost more than 90 per cent of the current price of an exactly comparable holiday offered by a conventional operator, Portland will refund the difference.

Intasun, however, has remained unconvinced. The firm is expected to be served today, and claims damages for "injurious falsehood" and a claim for an injunction "in respect of the publication of certain advertisements" by Portland.

Portland has told the authority that all its advertisements will now carry a guarantee stating that, if a customer takes a Portland holiday which has cost more than 90 per cent of the current price of an exactly comparable holiday offered by a conventional operator, Portland will refund the difference.

Intasun, however, has remained unconvinced. The firm is expected to be served today, and claims damages for "injurious falsehood" and a claim for an injunction "in respect of the publication of certain advertisements" by Portland.

Portland has told the authority that all its advertisements will now carry a guarantee stating that, if a customer takes a Portland holiday which has cost more than 90 per cent of the current price of an exactly comparable holiday offered by a conventional operator, Portland will refund the difference.

Intasun, however, has remained unconvinced. The firm is expected to be served today, and claims damages for "injurious falsehood" and a claim for an injunction "in respect of the publication of certain advertisements" by Portland.

Portland has told the authority that all its advertisements will now carry a guarantee stating that, if a customer takes a Portland holiday which has cost more than 90 per cent of the current price of an exactly comparable holiday offered by a conventional operator, Portland will refund the difference.

Intasun, however, has remained unconvinced. The firm is expected to be served today, and claims damages for "injurious falsehood" and a claim for an injunction "in respect of the publication of certain advertisements" by Portland.

Portland has told the authority that all its advertisements will now carry a guarantee stating that, if a customer takes a Portland holiday which has cost more than 90 per cent of the current price of an exactly comparable holiday offered by a conventional operator, Portland will refund the difference.

Intasun, however, has remained unconvinced. The firm is expected to be served today, and claims damages for "injurious falsehood" and a claim for an injunction "in respect of the publication of certain advertisements" by Portland.

Portland has told the authority that all its advertisements will now carry a guarantee stating that, if a customer takes a Portland holiday which has cost more than 90 per cent of the current price of an exactly comparable holiday offered by a conventional operator, Portland will refund the difference.

Intasun, however, has remained unconvinced. The firm is expected to be served today, and claims damages for "injurious falsehood" and a claim for an injunction "in respect of the publication of certain advertisements" by Portland.

Portland has told the authority that all its advertisements will now carry a guarantee stating that, if a customer takes a Portland holiday which has cost more than 90 per cent of the current price of an exactly comparable holiday offered by a conventional operator, Portland will refund the difference.

Intasun, however, has remained unconvinced. The firm is expected to be served today, and claims damages for "injurious falsehood" and a claim for an injunction "in respect of the publication of certain advertisements" by Portland.

Portland has told the authority that all its advertisements will now carry a guarantee stating that, if a customer takes a Portland holiday which has cost more than 90 per cent of the current price of an exactly comparable holiday offered by a conventional operator, Portland will refund the difference.

Intasun, however, has remained unconvinced. The firm is expected to be served today, and claims damages for "injurious falsehood" and a claim for an injunction "in respect of the publication of certain advertisements" by Portland.

Portland has told the authority that all its advertisements will now carry a guarantee stating that, if a customer takes a Portland holiday which has cost more than 90 per cent of the current price of an exactly comparable holiday offered by a conventional operator, Portland will refund the difference.

Intasun, however, has remained unconvinced. The firm is expected to be served today, and claims damages for "injurious falsehood" and a claim for an injunction "in respect of the publication of certain advertisements" by Portland.

Portland has told the authority that all its advertisements will now carry a guarantee stating that, if a customer takes a Portland holiday which has cost more than 90 per cent of the current price of an exactly comparable holiday offered by a conventional operator, Portland will refund the difference.

Intasun, however, has remained unconvinced. The firm is expected to be served today, and claims damages for "injurious falsehood" and a claim for an injunction "in respect of the publication of certain advertisements" by Portland.

Portland has told the authority that all its advertisements will now carry a guarantee stating that, if a customer takes a Portland holiday which has cost more than 90 per cent of the current price of an exactly comparable holiday offered by a conventional operator, Portland will refund the difference.

Intasun, however, has remained unconvinced. The firm is expected to be served today, and claims damages for "injurious falsehood" and a claim for an injunction "in respect of the publication of certain advertisements" by Portland.

Portland has told the authority that all its advertisements will now carry a guarantee stating that, if a customer takes a Portland holiday which has cost more than 90 per cent of the current price of an exactly comparable holiday offered by a conventional operator, Portland will refund the difference.

Intasun, however, has remained unconvinced. The firm is expected to be served today, and claims damages for "injurious falsehood" and a claim for an injunction "in respect of the publication of certain advertisements" by Portland.

Portland has told the authority that all its advertisements will now carry a guarantee stating that, if a customer takes a Portland holiday which has cost more than 90 per cent of the current price of an exactly comparable holiday offered by a conventional operator, Portland will refund the difference.

Intasun, however, has remained unconvinced. The firm is expected to be served today, and claims damages for "injurious falsehood" and a claim for an injunction "in respect of the publication of certain advertisements" by Portland.

</div

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Arbitraging in Unilever

ends at Unilever have been uninspiring. For the third quarter show sales 10 per cent ahead in value terms, but a mere 1 per cent up in volume. With the loss Macmarket sales cancelled out by a full quarter's contribution from National Starch in the United States, the principal determinant of the level of sales has been the laggishness of the market for edible oils, particularly in Germany. Margins have suffered in consequence of the contribution from associates which from £18.5m to £10.2m—largely in consequence of the Nigerian decision to impose rigorous import controls. Pre-tax profits are a mere 7 per cent ahead at £1.3m in spite of the inclusion above the line of an exceptional profit of £9.3m arising from the exchange of Macmarket shares for a per cent share in the new food retailing company formed with BATs.

With nothing to suggest that the trading took will improve significantly, either in Europe or Nigeria, within the current quarter, it looks as though profits for the year are likely to come out in the region £650m pre-tax, as against £622m last year. However, with a company the size of Unilever surprises in the profit performance are not to be expected: they are more or less bound to reflect the sluggishness in the expansion of the world economy. More important for the share price performance, this case, will be decisions on dividends left practically unchanged at the nine-month stage—and the possibilities for arbitraging between the shares of Limited and NV.

Unilever argues on the dividend that the just payout reflected payments withheld during the years of dividend control, and at any case the equalization agreement fits its scope for doing anything significant before the year end. That didn't stop the shares from dropping 4p to 45p, where the historic yield is just under seven per cent. Though high relative to Unilever's historic yield, the fact the institutions can switch to purchase of the cheaper NV share is likely to inhibit any increase in a price.

an's debt under control

he United States/Iranian confrontation, which shows every sign of intensifying further, raises two key questions for financial markets. Potentially, the most serious is whether Iran will switch what dollars it has to its disposal into other currencies. The other is whether Iran's willingness to service United States bank debt will now be in doubt.

To date there have been no serious debt servicing problems. Earlier this year there were delays in payment, but these were administrative hold ups, brought about by strikes and staff disruptions. Since then, things have moved back to normal.

Iran is unlike other developing countries in terms of its bank indebtedness. In its most expansionary phase between 1976 and end 1978 Iran borrowed an estimated \$4,500-\$5,000m in the Euro currency markets, chiefly through medium-term loans which United States banks played a dominant role.

Allowing for repayments, however (£600m in the first half of this year alone) Iran's central Bank calculated in July that total of foreign banks was down to \$2,000m and that a further \$800m would be repaid in the second half of this year. Throughout its period of hectic borrowing, Iran continued to be a net surplus country. The purpose of the borrowing was to smooth over a short-term spending gap and introduce various government-backed borrowers to the markets than to end any underlying deficit.

There is, therefore, no question of Iran ending further immediate foreign loans, even though expenditure, as well as revenue, has fallen this year.

That leaves the question of whether, for political reasons, Iran may choose to default on its borrowings from United States banks, even if it wished to do so its scope would be limited. Syndicated loan documentation does not allow for distinctions to be made between different bank participants in a loan, and since the bulk of recent Iranian borrowings has been widely syndicated, Iran would have to risk a stand up with banks of other nationalities.

Woolworth

Starting and Stopping

Woolworth has again to be given the benefit of the doubt that the disappointing third quarter figures are not indicative of things to come. Most stores groups do not produce quarterly figures and this time Woolworth has been unlucky that its period to the end of October was about as bad as could be: pre-tax profits rose by less than 1 per cent.

After the promising sales gain of just over a tenth (excluding VAT) in the first two quarters, the third quarter has seen a sharp drop in sales in the tracks while the period has seen some of the expected rise in consumer spending from the October tax rebate.

The result was a third quarter sales gain excluding VAT of only 3 per cent lifting the full year total 7 per cent to £600m. Trading profit was in fact 15 per cent ahead at the nine-month stage at £35.9m. But depreciation is up 1.5 per cent to £7.7m owing to last year's hefty property revaluation while interest charges, rising steeply all year, jumped another £3m to £6.3m.

Higher interest charges explain some of the rise but the group's strategy to switch from low margin food lines into non-food products slows the stock-turn terribly and Woolworth admits it was stuck with high stocks in anticipation of a strong volume increase.

The silver lining is the upturn in sales volume already seen in the final quarter and a conviction in the trade that the switch into non-food lines is the right policy.

After the poor third quarter, full year pre-tax profit expectations are being paed back to £56.5m where the prospective yield at 56p of almost 13 per cent, likely earning of 8p a share, and a 6 per cent discount on net assets are pretty niggardly ratings in spite of the uncertainties.

Economic notebook

Moment of truth

The Tories are moving rapidly into the thick of their first economic crisis and I have to say that it brings with it a sense of relief.

I do not say that because I wish either the Prime Minister or her Chancellor ill. But simply because one has waited—with a certain morbid fascination, one has to admit—to see what would happen when the irresistible forces of the wage bargaining process, started to click on the immovable object, namely the Government's commitment to restrain monetary growth.

Now that the moment of truth appears to be on us, what is there to say? The first thing is that nobody can accuse the Government of having gone out of its way to make life easy for itself. For that it can either be applauded or it can be lambasted as foolhardy.

The point, however, is that if you believe in a major shift in the burden of taxation and in the abolition of exchange controls, you must also be prepared to live with the consequences.

The consequence of the former is that wage bargainers are, in the main, concentrating their attention on the impact of the new rate of VAT on prices rather than the net overall effect of the Budget changes.

An important consequence of the latter—and it could be argued that many consequences flow from capital movements and exchange rate policy to money supply, prices and wages—is that monetary control becomes potentially more difficult.

It is here that one comes to the crunch. The Government's economic policy, to put it at its simplest, is this: the Government will regulate the supply of money in the economy in a disinflationary way, and adjust its fiscal stance to monetary needs; the distribution of that money by any redistribution of the tax burden spot will be decided by market forces.

The logic of all that is clear enough. Over time the rate of increase in wages must steadily subside. Pending that, the number of bankruptcies and unemployed must steadily rise. The assumption underlying all this, however, is that the Government can, in fact, control the money supply.

All the evidence to date is that it is finding this no easy matter. The October money supply figures, to be published later today, are expected to show that sterling M3, the broad-based indicator of money, has recently been expanding at an annualized rate of around 14 per cent—some 3 per cent above the top-end of the Government's target.

Underlying rate

What is more, many monetary analysts would argue that the true underlying rate of increase is probably several per cent higher. All this in spite of the Chancellor's decision in June to raise the Bank of England's minimum lending rate to an uncomfortably high 14 per cent.

Now, there are all sorts of good reasons for taking the short-term money-watchers with a pinch of salt; and there are all sorts of other reasons, some better than others, for arguing that the Government should not be panicked.

The public sector borrowing requirement, which looks to be running ahead of target, may be over the hump; recent bank lending figures may have been badly distorted; long-term funding of the Government's debt in the gilt-edged market, as we all know by now, rarely proceeds smoothly.

Yet the fact remains that

bank lending to the private sector has remained unexpectedly buoyant and that ways have been found of arranging credit (not illegally, of course) outside the corset controls on bank lending.

In short, the corset and interest rates do not so far appear to be applying cash limits to the private sector in quite the way the Government might have hoped.

The reflex reaction to this kind of situation is normally to say that the problem, as always it seems, lies with the size of the public sector borrowing requirement. It was clear in the Budget that fiscal and monetary policy were wisely matched this year, and there will doubtless be those who argue that the Chancellor should err on the side of caution over the next couple of years in spite of the cyclical downturn now starting us in the face.

Yet the present problem does appear to be as much one of private sector credit demand in the face of wage demands and the knock-on effects of higher prices as anything else. And as I have already hinted, one potential effect of the ending of exchange controls is that controlling the flow of credit to the private sector could become that much more difficult.

In other words, if sterling credit creation becomes more difficult in the domestic market, there is nothing, at least at present, to prevent either British or foreign banks developing the sterling credit structure offshore.

That, in turn, raises the question of how effective domestic controls, already rather frayed at the edges, can be. Logically, the same thought must also apply to any replacement controls.

Special deposits

The response here would seem to be that it is all a matter of degree. In other words, it is yet to be proved that offshore sterling banking will necessarily develop that fast or extensively, while it is still possible, provided the political will is there, to turn the monetary screw very much more tightly at home—simply, for instance, by bumping up special deposits and applying the lender of last resort facility rather more toughly.

What the Government is going to announce today, and what measures it still has in its locker, remains to be seen. All the signs, however, are that it is going to continue to place heavy reliance on the interest rate weapon, the very weapon that has served it well, though only limited success to date.

It is worth noting in this context, moreover, though hardly encouraging to do so, that the Americans do at least have real interest rates now.

I am not suggesting that a significant real rate of 20 per cent could be exactly welcome here. But the Government undoubtedly has a monetary control problem and it must find an answer if its overall economic strategy is to retain consistency.

It may, in fact, prove that trying to control credit creation on the domestic front will create other undesirable complications and inconsistencies particularly in terms of capital flows across the exchanges.

It may even prove that the Government will be forced to rethink its whole approach to incomes policy—something that will doubtless comfort those who find enormously depressing the thought of a further three or four years devoted to little more creative than an effort to rein back the rate of nominal wage increases by a policy of gradation.

The use of "reform" suggests that the cure can be affected by some process of reshaping. It is, however, in advance of the question whether some much more drastic solution is required.

John Whitmore

reflecting the belief that it was a political rather than an economic move, and generally applauding the Administration's tough line.

Even if Iran's figures of \$12,000m were accepted, a Federal Reserve Board spokesman commented, this is trivial compared to \$148,000m of total foreign holdings. The United States could have paid the entire sum back without flinching if it had wanted to, he claimed.

Commenting on the dollar's plunge abroad, one dealer said the market may be overreacting and that the dollar markdown was "precautionary" rather than as a result of a rush to sell. Even if it had withdrawn the funds the amount involved should not be large enough to

Why America froze Iranian deposits

tries following Iran in trying to withdraw funds. "Anyone who does that now would be saying they were for the Ayatollah and against the United States," said one.

Dealers also took heart from the performance of the Euro-dollar market. The dollar was weaker, but this reflected speculative activity they said.

Mr Carter moved when Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr, the acting Foreign and Economic Minister of Iran, said that his country would immediately begin to withdraw some \$12,000m which it had on deposit with American banks both in the United States and in their overseas branches.

American intelligence had warned the President some 30 minutes before the Iranian announcement that it was about to take place, but the White House says it had anticipated such a move and had already decided to counter by freezing the assets.

The United States Treasury had talked to the central bankers of all the major industrial countries, including Britain, West Germany, and France and several of the leading Middle Eastern countries.

The Treasury realized that the main danger in freezing the Iranian assets was that it would erode confidence in the convertibility of the dollar and lead to a further run on the currency as other holders of funds panicked and tried to get their money out, which could be far more damaging than the threat of an Iranian withdrawal.

William Miller, Treasury Secretary, said the reaction from the central banks was favourable, and he singled out the United States for special mention. America's crucially important oil supplier Saudi Arabia, the leaders of the country had expressed sympathy with the American position.

Another dealer at a major American bank pointed out that

most Iranian deposits with United States banks appear to be "at term" which means that they could be withdrawn only when they come due.

Mr Mintz said that the impact should be staggered and gradual.

Some bankers, however, strongly believed that Iranian funds had begun moving out of the dollar into the Deutsche mark, Swiss franc and sterling.

Ironically other analysts said that Iran could have been even more embarrassed if it had been given its deposit in full, as it would have had great difficulty finding a home for such a lump sum.

Another dealer at a major American bank pointed out that

most Iranian deposits with United States banks appear to be "at term" which means that they could be withdrawn only when they come due.

Mr Mintz said that the impact should be staggered and gradual.

Some bankers, however, strongly believed that Iranian funds had begun moving out of the dollar into the Deutsche mark, Swiss franc and sterling.

Ironically other analysts said that Iran could have been even more embarrassed if it had been given its deposit in full, as it would have had great difficulty finding a home for such a lump sum.

Another dealer at a major American bank pointed out that

most Iranian deposits with United States banks appear to be "at term" which means that they could be withdrawn only when they come due.

Mr Mintz said that the impact should be staggered and gradual.

Some bankers, however, strongly believed that Iranian funds had begun moving out of the dollar into the Deutsche mark, Swiss franc and sterling.

Ironically other analysts said that Iran could have been even more embarrassed if it had been given its deposit in full, as it would have had great difficulty finding a home for such a lump sum.

Another dealer at a major American bank pointed out that

most Iranian deposits with United States banks appear to be "at term" which means that they could be withdrawn only when they come due.

Mr Mintz said that the impact should be staggered and gradual.

Some bankers, however, strongly believed that Iranian funds had begun moving out of the dollar into the Deutsche mark, Swiss franc and sterling.

Ironically other analysts said that Iran could have been even more embarrassed if it had been given its deposit in full, as it would have had great difficulty finding a home for such a lump sum.

Another dealer at a major American bank pointed out that

most Iranian deposits with United States banks appear to be "at term" which means that they could be withdrawn only when they come due.

Mr Mintz said that the impact should be staggered and gradual.

Some bankers, however, strongly believed that Iranian funds had begun moving out of the dollar into the Deutsche mark, Swiss franc and sterling.

Ironically other analysts said that Iran could have been even more embarrassed if it had been given its deposit in full, as it would have had great difficulty finding a home for such a lump sum.

Another dealer at a major American bank pointed out that

most Iranian deposits with United States banks appear to be "at term" which means that they could be withdrawn only when they come due.

Mr Mintz said that the impact should be staggered and gradual.

Some bankers, however, strongly believed that Iranian funds had begun moving out of the dollar into the Deutsche mark, Swiss franc and sterling.

Ironically other analysts said that Iran could have been even more embarrassed if it had been given its deposit in full, as it would have had great difficulty finding a home for such a lump sum.

Another dealer at a major American bank pointed out that

most Iranian deposits with United States banks appear to be "at term" which means that they could be withdrawn only when they come due.

Mr Mintz said that the impact should be staggered and gradual.

Some bankers, however, strongly believed that Iranian funds had begun moving out of the dollar into the Deutsche mark, Swiss franc and sterling.

Ironically other analysts said that Iran could have been even more embarrassed if it had been given its deposit in full, as it would have had great difficulty finding a home for such a lump sum.

Another dealer at a major American bank pointed out that

most Iranian deposits with United States banks appear to be "at term" which means that they could be withdrawn only when they come due.

Mr Mintz said that the impact should be staggered and gradual.

Some bankers, however, strongly believed that Iranian funds had begun moving out of the dollar into the Deutsche mark, Swiss franc and sterling.

Ironically other analysts said that Iran could have been even more embarrassed if it had been given its deposit in full, as it would have had great difficulty finding a home for such a lump sum.

Another dealer at a major American bank pointed out that

most Iranian deposits with United States banks appear to be "at term" which means that they could be withdrawn only when they come due.

Mr Mintz said that the impact should be staggered and gradual.

Some bankers, however, strongly believed that Iranian funds had begun moving out of the dollar into the Deutsche mark, Swiss franc and sterling.

Ironically other analysts said that Iran could have been even more embarrassed if it had been given its deposit in full, as it would have had great difficulty finding a home for such a lump sum.

Another dealer at a major American bank pointed out that

most Iranian deposits with United States banks appear to be "at term" which means that they could be withdrawn only when they come due.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Cheerless ahead of MLR

In conditions like yesterday's jobbers do not encourage a lot of business. They prefer to carry as little stock as possible, if only because the cost of overnight money to finance stocks is high and still rising. Ahead of today's package, share prices were marked down sharply and chalked off a great deal of potential selling.

Dealers had all the incentive they needed from Iran's move to reprice its US dollars; press suggestions of Minimum Lending Rate jumping by as many as four points to 18 per cent; the miners' rejection of the National Coal Board's 20 per cent wage offer; a Treasury prediction of a fall in activity next year even sharper than suggested by other forecasters; and dismal October trade figures.

It seemed wiser yesterday to watch shares fall rather than buy them. But one can keep an eye on—it is a narrow rule 153(2) market—is Gas and Oil Acreage which has 5 per cent of the action in the Buchan North Sea field. This is due to come on stream in six months or so when more news of the oil in it should be forthcoming. Morgan Grenfell leads a select group of large investors. The shares are 260p.

These figures were sufficiently dismal for sceptics of Government policy: it is now fashionable to say "monetarism is not enough" — to wonder whether any package introduced today will curb demand to the extent needed.

Physical and fiscal scrubs would certainly help to support the thrust of monetary policy in the shape of penal MLR, but they would be disastrous to a Treasury team on the right of the Conservative party. Action to cut, rather than simply keep level, Government spending would be well received, but the market would probably want to see such cuts acting quickly which is not usually how they operate.

Institutions had further excuse for waiting until they see the package before committing themselves and longer dated gilt edged surfered rails of up

to 13 points. Shorts fared better but losses of up to 51 were scattered throughout the list.

Among losses, Treasury 8 per cent 2002-6 sank 51 to 565 while in shorts Treasury 12 per cent 1983 slipped 51 to 151.

There was no joy in leading industrials either though the role played by dealers marking prices down should not be underplayed.

The FT index ominously steepened its decline as the day wore on. It was worse on. It was 8.5 down at 10 am but finished at its worse on the day 13.5 off at 410, a drop of 3.2 per cent. The index has then gone all the way back to where it was at the beginning of March, 1977. It is also of course at a new 1979 low.

Blue chips lost the gains of the previous day. BAT led the way with a 10p fall to 245p closely followed by ICI 5p lower at 327. Pilkington Brother 7p to 253p after 248 and Glaxo dipped 5p to 397. Better-than-expected third quarter figures from Unilever halved earlier falls and the shares finished 4p lower at 458p as did Rank Organisation at 184p and Becham at 124p.

Averys continued to lose ground in its fight to stave off GEC losing 9p to 241p. GEC, however, shed 9p to 314p. The official offer document from

EMI did little for the shares which slipped 3p.

Among companies reporting Chubb & Son rose 4p to 100p following figures much in line with market estimates. Elsewhere, interim figures from Chamberlain Hill left the shares 2p lighter at 48p while a profits setback at Porter Chadburn left the shares easier by the same amount to 5p.

Electricals further reflection of Plessey's sale of its Garrard unit to a Brazilian company saw the group shed 3p to 109p. Lower earnings at Chloride saw the price recede 2p to 75p. Racial proved another weak spot losing 4p at 212p.

ODs were subdued losing most of their gains from earlier this week. Among the North Sea shares looking easier was International Thomson 5p lower at 354p and Imperial Chemical Gas 10p worse off at 576p. National Carboising lost 6p to 106p after news of the sale of its transport subsidiary. BP eased 4p to 358p in the ordinary as the new gave up 5p to finish at 156p. Shell with quarterly figures due today fell 8p to 320p and profit taking clipped 12p from Lusmo and 10p from Oil Exploration leaving the shares to finish at 322p and 616p respectively. Final figures are due early next year. However the prospective 8.3 per cent yield is nothing special.

Gold shares were firmer after a weak start with gains of between 10 cents and 20 cents. Equity turnover on November 13, was £85.775m (13,839 bar-gains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were BAT's BE, BE New, Consolidated Gas Fire, European Ferries, GEC, ICI, Lusmo, Marks & Spencer, Midland Bank and Shell.

Latest results

Company	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div. pence	Pay. date	Year's total
Int'l Rd Hldgs (1)	—	11.6 (12.1)	5.2 (6.4)	5.7 (5.9)	7/1/80	—
Chloride (1)	170 (167)	5 (6.9)	—	2.78 (1.5)	6/12	—
Chubb (1)	110 (106)	0.23 (0.32)	—	1.1 (0.88)	8/12	(2.02)
Chamberlain Hill (1)	4.53 (3.97)	1.65 (0.94)	5.0 (3.0)	1.0 (0.87)	7/1	(1.73)
East Mid Allied (1)	16.2 (12.6)	0.09 (0.07)	1.13 (1.02)	1.0 (0.88)	6/12	—
English Nat. & Dev. (1)	0.32 (0.10)	—	—	1.0 (0.87)	7/1	—
Flight Refuelling (1)	7.2 (5.8)	1.2 (0.9)	—	1.5 (1.0)	—	—
John Folkes Hero (1)	36 (31.8)	1.7 (1.5)	—	1.15 (0.94)	13/12	—
Fulcrum Inv's (1)	—	84.8 (—)	2.25 (—)	0.5 (0.46)	18/1	—
Kyser Ullmann (1)	2,373 (2,018)	1,713 (664)	3.93 (1.39)	0.55 (—)	18/1/80	—
Lind & Johnson (1)	8.2 (7.5)	0.46 (0.06)	2.98 (0.52)	0.5 (—)	—	0.5 (—)
Porter Chad (1)	7.35 (7.05)	0.31 (0.43)	8.4 (5.4)	1.25 (0.5)	4/1	(2.5)
Scott & More Inv (F)	—	0.45 (0.37)	5.4 (4.7)	1.69 (1.52)	19/12	(4.58)
Unilever (1)	2,731 (2,480)	503 (1465)	22.64 (21.64)	3.75 (2.36)	24/12	(3.36)
Westward IV (F)	9.55 (7.67)	0.79 (0.61)	3.35 (2.24)	8.94 (8.67)	—	2.0 (0.84)
Wight Hldgs (1)	1.24 (1.07)	—	—	1.1 (1.08)	19/12	(3.54)
Woolworth	600.4 (553.6)	25.17 (23.0)	3.68 (3.38)	—	—	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividends by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. Adjusted for scrip. ↑ Dividend of more than 2p forecast. b 9 months.

UK TRADE

The following are the October trade figures seasonally adjusted and corrected on a balance of payments basis with allowance for known recording errors:

	Exports £m	Imports £m	Visible balance £m
1978	35,492	36,607	-1,175
1978 Q1	8,406	9,004	-596
Q2	8,753	8,926	-173
Q3	9,051	9,418	-367
Q4	9,220	9,259	-39
1979 Q1	8,332	8,911	-1,579
Q2	10,547	11,261	-714
Q3	10,746	11,057	-311
1979	—	—	—
Jan.	2,780	2,924	-144
Feb.	2,549	3,324	-775
Mar.	3,003	3,663	-660
April	3,619	3,778	-159
May	3,490	3,800	-310
June	3,438	3,683	-245
July	3,578	3,624	-46
Aug.	3,561	3,708	-147
Sept.	3,607	3,725	-118
Oct.	3,577	3,916	-339

TERMS OF TRADE

The following are the unit volume index numbers for visible trade seasonally adjusted and terms of trade index, non-seasonally adjusted, issued by the Department of Trade yesterday:

	1975=100	Trade (not seasonally adjusted)
Export volume	—	—
Import volume	—	—
1977	Q1	115.7 109.1 99.0
1978	Q1	8,406 9,004 596
Q2	8,753	8,926 173
Q3	9,051	9,418 367
Q4	9,220	9,259 39
1979	Q1	8,332 8,911 1,579
Q2	10,547	11,261 714
Q3	10,746	11,057 311
1979	—	—
Jan.	2,780	2,924 144
Feb.	2,549	3,324 775
Mar.	3,003	3,663 660
April	3,619	3,778 159
May	3,490	3,800 310
June	3,438	3,683 245
July	3,578	3,624 46
Aug.	3,561	3,708 147
Sept.	3,607	3,725 118
Oct.	3,577	3,916 339

AVERAGE EARNINGS

The following are the index numbers for average earnings of all employees in all industries and services covered by the monthly earnings inquiry released by the Department of Employment:

(1)	(2)	(3)	Change in
series ad	average	series of	(1) over
Jan 1976	100	Jan 1976	annualized
series ad	average	series ad	rate
1978	Sept	339.2	134.2 7.8
Oct	344.5	135.2 14.3	
Nov	344.5	136.1 12.2	
Dec	350.1	138.0 13.5	
1979	Jan	344.7	135.7 0.2
Feb	355.6	141.1 12.5	
Mar	369.3	143.7 23.0	
Apr	388.1	144.3 30.0	
May	373.2	140.9 21.3	
June	386.6	150.9 24.1	
July	387.8	155.2 23.2	
Aug	384.8	155.3 23.0	
Sept	384.0	153.5 2.7	

The following table is based on the CSE corporate indices of the business cycle in the United Kingdom published yesterday.

Strong third quarter but GA dips £2.7m

By Richard Allen
Insurance Correspondent

In a weak insurance sector shares of Minet Holdings were suspended 5p up at 100p after news that Carrow & Black planned to increase its stake to 20 per cent. Commercial Union slipped 3p to 122p after recent third quarter figures and General Accident lost 5p to 122.3m at the time.

However, the group said yesterday the profits would have been £3.6m higher but for the effect of exchange rate movements. At the mid-way stage GA's pre-tax profits were down 11 per cent at £31.3m.

In the subsequent three months the interim underwriting deficit of £17.4m has been cut back to £13.3m with particular good performances coming in the United Kingdom and Canada.

Meanwhile, the group's investment income has continued to rise strongly increasing by 16 per cent over the nine-month period to £74.5m. With exchange movements the rise would have been 24 per cent.

On the United Kingdom underwriting front a third-quarter profit of £4m has reduced the cumulative deficit to £7m. Rate increases in February and April have helped produce a £1.5m third-quarter profit in the motor account and reduce the nine-months deficit to £3.2m.

Meanwhile, the group's investment income has continued to rise strongly increasing by 16 per cent over the nine-month period to £74.5m. With exchange movements the rise would have been 24 per cent.

On the United Kingdom underwriting front a third-quarter profit of £4m has reduced the cumulative deficit to £7m. Rate increases in February and April have helped produce a £1.5m third-quarter profit in the motor account and reduce the nine-months deficit to £3.2m.

Meanwhile, the group's investment income has continued to rise strongly increasing by 16 per cent over the nine-month period to £74.5m. With exchange movements the rise would have been 24 per cent.

Stock Exchange Prices Slide continues

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Nov 5. Dealings End, Nov 16. § Contango Day, Nov 19. Settlement Day, Nov 26

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days'

PERSONAL CHOICE

Broadcasting Guide

edited by PETER DAVILLE

TELEVISION

BBC 1

9.00 am For Schools, Colleges: 9.00 Location: Britain (London Airport). 9.25 Physical Science (waves). 9.47 Evidence All Around You (Jungle). 10.10 News. 10.35 Scene 11.05 Near and Far. 11.55 Come to Your Senses (taste)—all repeats. Closedown at 12.30 pm. 12.45 News and weather. 1.00 Pebble Mill at One includes the weekly film spot by Tony Billbow. 1.45 The Flumps: Julie Holder's story Keep Fit, with animated pictures. 2.00 You and Me: Up High (r). 2.15 For Schools, Colleges: 2.15 Music Time (Christmas Journey). 2.30 News and weather. Closedown at 2.30 pm. 3.35 Play School: Donald Bisset's story The Beads and the Bulldozer. 4.20 Deputy Dog: cartoon. 4.35 Jackanory: Lindsay Brown continues the story of The Treasures of Dubarry Castle.

BBC 2

9.00 News with subtitles for the deaf. 9.15 Top of the Pops: another trip to the youngsters' seventh heaven. 9.20 The Banker: available word game known as 'Banker' (r). 9.35 Play School: Donald Bisset's story The Beads and the Bulldozer. 10.10 News and weather. 10.35 Kiss the Girls and Make them Cry: final part of the West Country series of Dubarry Castle.

THAMES

9.30 For Schools: 9.30 Making a Living. 9.52 Watch Your Language. 10.09 Good Health. 10.26 French Programmes. 10.48 The Living Body. 11.06 Music Round. 11.27 Seeing and Doing. 11.44 Picture Books.

12.00 Animal Crackers: for young children. 12.10 Stepping Stones: lighthouses. For the very young. 12.30 Emmerdale Farm: rural serial. 1.00 News.

1.20 Thames News. 1.30 Arachnid Thriller: episode two of Quiet as a Nun. More about a nun's mysterious death (r).

2.00 After Noon Plus: the psychology of Sport and the increasing number of drugs and computers are playing.

3.00 London Belongs to Me: third chapter of the Norman Collins novel about a group of Londoners in 1938-40 (r).

3.45 Quick on the Draw: cartoonist panel game. With Roy Castle, Bill Tidy and Bob Godfrey. 7.00 Sapphire and Steel: David McCalum and Joanna Lumley in thriller series. Tonight Sapphire and Steel, with duplicate.

4.15 Project UFO: science fiction story.

5.00 Crossroads: model saga. Decision day for Jill Harvey.

7.00 Sapphire and Steel: David McCalum and Joanna Lumley in thriller series. Tonight Sapphire and Steel, with duplicate.

8.00 Mr and Mrs: matrimonial quiz game.

8.45 News.

9.00 Thames News.

9.25 Help! Joan Shenton's helping hand for viewers with the questions but no answers.

4.40 Screen Test: Movie Quiz, conducted by Brian Truman. Competing teams from the Grammar School, Appleby, and Keswick School, Keswick.

4.55 John Graves's Newsround: 4.55 Scene 11.05 Near and Far. 5.15 Blue Peter: how to make your own Christmas cards. 5.35 Paddington: animated story, with narration by Michael Horner. 5.40 News with Richard Baker. 5.55 Nationwide: including another Bob Wells report on the North.

6.00 News with Peter Woods. 6.25 Miss World 1979: competition for girls, conducted by Sasha Dantel and Esther Rantzen (see Personal Choice).

6.30 Max Boyce in Concert: the Welsh singer-comedian (see Personal Choice).

6.45 Platform One: interview with Victor Mathews, group chief executive of the Telegraph and chairman of Express Newspapers. The interviewer is Richard Northcott.

6.50 News with Richard Baker. 6.55 Nationwide: including another Bob Wells report on the North.

7.00 News with Peter Woods.

7.15 Max Boyce in Concert: the Welsh singer-comedian (see Personal Choice).

7.30 The Movie Moguls (3).

7.45 Presto John (9).

7.55 The Palestinians: Piano Parlour.

7.55 You and Yours.

8.00 Weather.

8.15 The Archers.

8.20 News.

8.30 Afternoon Theatre: Hal.

8.45 Any Answers?

8.45 Short Story: The Draught Gets Me Just by Here.

8.55 Weather.

8.55 Top of the Form.

8.55 News.

8.55 Dismantle in the Sky: another of Julian Pfeiffer's documentaries about civil aviation. Tonight's travel: from 1919 to the Second World War, seen through the eyes of the fare-paying passenger.

8.55 International Teams: highlights from today's second-round match between Benson and Hedges Championships.

8.55 Richard Stilgoe: this talented words-and-music entertainer in another edition of his own show. His guests are Barbara Dickson and the xylophone player Patrick Moore.

9.00 News and weather.

9.15 News and weather.

9.30 Kiss the Girls and Make them Cry: final part of the West Country series of Dubarry Castle.

9.45 News and weather.

9.55 Nationwide: including another Bob Wells report on the North.

10.00 News with Peter Woods.

10.15 The Living World.

10.30 Service.

11.05 The Palestinians: Piano Parlour.

11.20 News.

11.30 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

11.45 Yesterday in Parliament.

11.55 Weather.

12.00 News.

12.15 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.30 Headlines.

12.45 News.

12.55 Weather.

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

12.55 Studio 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (7).

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING STARTS HERE

APPOINTMENTS VACANT

DOMESTIC AND CATERING

SITUATIONS

ENTERTAINMENTS

LA CREME DE LA CREME

PROPERTY

SECRETARIAL AND HON. SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS

10

PRIVATE ADVERTISERS ONLY

01-373731

APPOINTMENTS

01-379161

PROPERTY ESTATE AGENTS

01-379251

PERSONAL TRADE

01-379251

MANCHESTER OFFICE

01-54124

Queries in connection with

advertisements that have

appeared, other than cancellations or corrections.

4 Jessops Quay, Department

01-371134 785

All advertisements are subject

to the conditions of acceptance

of Times Newspapers Limited,

copies of which are available

on request.

PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD.

We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. Where thousand of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Classified Department immediately. 01-371134 785 (ext. 785). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not correct it.

THE DEADLINE FOR ALL COPY IS 24 HOURS.

Alterations to copy is 3.00 pm prior to the day of publication. For alterations to the day before, it is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

The LORD is exalted And his works are established, still in the memory of my times. Psalm 33: 5, 6

BIRTHS

McINTYRE—On August 20, 1979, in Margate, Kent, a son, Michael, to Robert—daughter

JOHNSON—On November 10th at Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital, London, a son, Christopher, to Anne (nee Hopkins) and David—son for Henry.

LAW—On 16th October, 1979, at Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital, London, a daughter, Catherine (Sarah) to Jonathan—daughter

LATHAM—On 17th October, 1979, to Dominic Mary (nee) Gandy, M.Sc., former of Bombari and Newmarket, Cambridge (Mass.) a son, Alexander.

LEWIS—On 18th October, 1979, at St. Barnabas, London, a daughter, Sophie Jane, to Fred and Valerie Lewis.

LOCK—On 18th October, 1979, to John and Valerie Lewis, a son, Edward Patrick, Hedley.

MILLER—On 18th October, 1979, at 10, Wilton Road, London, a son, David, to Michael and Diane Miller.

POTTER—On Oct. 19th, 1979, tragically in a road accident, Alfred John (John) (Caleb) Doubous, on November 7.

NEWTON—On Oct. 21st, in Gilly (nee Gordan) and Clive—son, Alexander Bleasdale.

NICHOLAS—On 21st October, 1979, in Polk (Bide) and Colin—a son, Nicholas.

SKENE—On Sunday, 11th November, in Danus and Audrey, Fiona, a son, Nicholas, to John and Elizabeth Skene.

SIMPSON—On 12th November, a son, James, to David and William Simpson.

STEVENSON—On 12th November, a son, Christopher, to Christine Stevenson.

VANE PERCY—On November 10th at 10, Wilton Road, London, a son, Nicholas, to Linda (nee Grosvenor) and Christopher Vane Percy.

VAUGHAN-LEE—On 12th November, a son, Terence, to Linda (nee Grosvenor) and Christopher Vaughan Lee.

VICKERS—On 13th November, a son, Victoria, to Sarah (nee Harry) and David Vickers.

WHITAKER—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Diana and John Whitaker.

WILKINSON—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee Grosvenor) and Christopher Wilkinson.

MARRIAGES

ASTBURY—MAYHOE—On 3rd Nov. 1979, in Llandaff, Cardiff, a son, Darren, to Linda (nee) Astbury and Sharon Leydy Haynes.

GOLDEN WEDDING

R. D. H. ARUNDEL to Janine (nee) Arundel at Walch, Limmer.

DEATHS

ARDIZZONE—LOW AND JEFFREY HAINING—On November 8th, at 10, Wilton Road, London, a son, Christopher, to Catherine, father of Christopher Ardizzone, Requiescat in Pace at the age of 80. Interment at St. Thomas More's Church, Merton.

VERNEY—On 13th July, 1979, at 10, Wilton Road, London, a son, Christopher, to Christopher and Linda Verney.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, William, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.

WILLIAMS—On 13th November, a son, Christopher, to Linda (nee) Williams and Harry.